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The

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

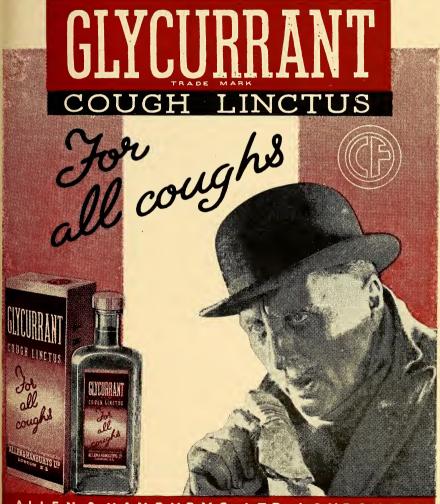
Established 1859

28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

Registered as a Newspaper

0 . 3 2 3 0 OL CXXXVII **JANUARY 3, 1942**

Annual Subscription (with Diary) 25/-, Single Copies 9d.



ALLEN & HANBURYS LTD.LONDON.E.2
TELEPHONE: BISHOPSCATE 3201 (12 Lines) TELEGRAMS: GREENBURYS, BETH, LONDON

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being 3,

A CONSISTENT POLICY FOR MORE THAN 25 YEARS

EUTHUMUL TOOTH PASTE

NO REDUCTION IN PROFITS

NO REDUCTION IN PRICE

NO SMALL SIZES

ALWAYS ON THE PATA

PARKE, DAVIS & CO., LONDON, W.I

Show 'Elasto'—It Sells on Sight!

It's advertised as a Chemist's Line



ONE SHILLING AND SIXPENCE PROFIT ON EVERY SALE

*ELASTO Advertising is Nation-wide and Consistent. An ever-increasing demand for this product is being created at your very door; a slight effort on your part will bring this new and profitable business to your counter. A showcard or a few 'Elasto' cartons displayed in your window will bring most gratifying results. You can recommend 'Elasto' with confidence for: Varicose Veins, Bad Leg, Phletis, Piles, Hardened Arteries, Heart Troubles, Rheumatism, Bad Circulation, etc. A tablet Remedy, easy to handle and reliable.

NEW REDUCED PRICES:

Retail Price 5/- per pkt.
*Including purchase tax.

Wholesale 42/- per doz.
* Including purchase tax.

SHOW MATERIAL GLADLY SENT FREE ON REQUEST P.A.T.A.

The NEW ERA TREATMENT CO. LTD.

DEPT. R

CECIL HOUSE, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON, E.C.I

PHARMACY IN 1942

Another year begins . . . the same old grind . . . dispensing . . . handing over the usual pills and potions . . . answering questions about Purchase Tax . . . and "Sorry, we're sold out" or "It hasn't arrived yet." We may be sure new problems will arise in plenty, but I am certain they will be faced and overcome by the many thousands of pharmacists up and down the country, just as last year's difficulties were met.

Recently, I spent a day in an ordinary pharmacy in an ordinary town, and I came away full of admiration for the chemist and his staff. It did me good to get behind the counter and see something of your daily work. I marvelled at your patience with the "difficult" customers—your memory for prices and your knowledge of many items, I, in my ignorance, had never heard of.

You are rendering most valuable service to the community—your daily work, in fact, is "indispensable" to quote a much-abused word, and if in the year 1942 you continue your pharmaceutical service as in the past, the British public will owe you a deep debt of gratitude.

Martin Daniels
United Drug Company, Ltd.
Nottingham

January 1st, 1942



The ideal supplement to rationed diets

Crosper'

80 times richer in Vitamin A and 30 times richer in Vitamin D than 'B.P.' Cod Liver Oil.

Write to us for particulars of bonus terms.

THE CROOKES LABORATORIES (British Colloids Ltd.) PARK ROYAL, LONDON, N.W.10 Telephone: Willesden 6313 (5 lines)

Telephone: Willesden 6313 (5 lines)

Telegrams: Collosols, Harles, London

Sends up demand sends up demand for these doggy Dry-Cleaning Preparations

In winter, most people put off the job of 'washing the dog' for fear he may catch cold. But cleaned he must be—dirty weather makes it more necessary than ever, especially for white or particoloured breeds. Hence there's a brisk

demand for Bob Martin's 'dry-cleaning' preparations. From now to the end of winter, you can count on increased sales of these three lines if you give them a good showing in your window and on your counter.

CHALK BLOCK. In cartons, $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. For white dogs and parti-coloured breeds. Made from exceptionally fine-textured chalk; soft, easy to apply, does not crumble. Keeps the coat brilliantly white.

CLEANSFUR.' In packets, 7½d. An antiseptic powder of extreme fineness. When brushed in, 'cleansfur' penetrates the densest coat; leaves it sweet and clean; brings up the lovely natural bloom.

'PESTROY.' In drums, 6d.

The most powerful insec.icide made to-day. Perfectly safe when used on animals and ideal for ridding dogs of fleas or other pests.

BOB MARTIN LTD. SOUTHPORT

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(continued overleaf)

ANNOUNCEMENT

WHOLESALERS & RETAILERS

KAMILLOSAN

Liquid 50 c.c. 2/10 incl. Tax ,, 100 c.c. 4/9 incl. Tax Ointment 20 gm. 1/8 incl. Tax

AND ALL PRODUCTS OF HOMBURG PHARMA LTD. (DERIPHYLLIN TRANSPULMIN, ETC.) ARE NOW OBTAINABLE DIRECT FROM

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LONDON, W.C.I

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'SEROCALCIN'

A STATEMENT AND A REQUEST

AUTUMN orders for 'Serocalcin' have been heavy. Munitions factories, schools, hospitals and Export trade are making increasing demands on us. These demands, of course, limit our sales to the public, but we could wish for no better tribute to 'Serocalcin's' effectiveness nor for a better opportunity to contribute to the war effort.

Production is restricted by the acute shortage of packaging materials. We have experimented with other types of pack, using materials which are less scarce, but no satisfactory alternative has yet been found.

'Serocalcin,' being hygroscopic, demands a re-sealable air-tight container.

It would ease the situation a little if 'Serocalcin' containers were returned to us in quantity. That is where we wish to ask your help. Mention the shortage to your customers and ask them to bring you those empty phials, caps and cartons.

On various past occasions we have found 'Serocalcin' users loyal and helpful. We believe you will find them glad to co-operate in this appeal. We will gladly pay postage

on all packs you can return.

TELLING THE PUBLIC ABOUT OUR DIFFICULTIES

A new campaign in the national newspapers is now appearing which explains to the public that shortage of 'Serocalcin' is neither your fault nor ours.

Harwoods Laboratories Limited, Rickmansworth Road, Watford, Herts.

SEROCALCIN PREVENTS COLDS

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A NOTE TO OVERSEAS BUYERS

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this paper should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

Disinfectants to Hospitals, Public Institutions, Local Councils, &c.

REMEMBER that-

BURT, BOULTON & HAYWOOD LTD. Managers to PRINCE REGENT TAR COMPANY.

give you special terms.

Carbolic Disinfecting Fluids containing 3% to 80% Tar Acids. White Disinfecting Fluids—miscible in salt, fresh or brackish water, Co-efficients 10/12, 18/20, 20/22, 24/26. Lysol B.P. Quality. Pine Disinfecting Fluids.

Pink Carbolic Disinfecting Powders containing 5% to 20% Tar Acids.

Carbolic Sheep Dips, approved by the Ministry of Agriculture under the Sheep Scab order.

Carbolic Disinfecting Fluids, Rideal Walker Co-efficients 2 to 20 Liquid Carbolic and Cresylic Acid, Dark 95/97% and Pale 97/99%

Sulphur Candles. Formaldehyde (Formalin) 40% Solution Liquid Soaps.

SOLUBLE Carbolic or Pine Blocks for road watering vans Carbolic Weed Killer, etc.

Tar Acids and Rideal Walker Co-efficiency guaranteed. May be sold by Chemists and Druggists under own name.

Special Disinfectant Fluids approved by the Ministry of Agriculture under the "Diseases of Animals Acts." May be packed and sold by Chemists under own name.

SAMPLES AND PRICES ON APPLICATION TO REGENT TAR COMPANY,

(Managers: BURT, BOULTON & HAYWOOD, LTD.)

BRETTENHAM HOUSE, WELLINGTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

Phone: Temple Bar 5801 (5 lines)

Telegrams: "Burboul, Rand, London"

PHARMACY For the Pharmacist

Just a few of the many links in the Ucal Chain of Products for the Pharmacist only

None of these goods can be obtained at stores, grocers, co-ops.,

in spite of the Pharmacy

and Medicines Act To the Pharmacist

The strength of the chain depends on your support

UNITED CHEMISTS ASSOCIATION LIMITED CHELTENHAM & LONDON

Announcement to the Trade

SANIZAL

HOUSEHOLD DISINFECTANT



Newton Chambers & Company Ltd regret that owing to increased cos of raw materials the retail price of SanIzal Household Disinfectan must be advanced on January 1s 1942, from 6d. to 8d. per bottle The new trade price will therefore be 74/- per gross, subject to the usual terms and conditions of supply

NEWTON CHAMBERS & CO. LTD., THORNCLIFFE, SHEFFIELD



TINCTURES · RESINOIDS
OLEO RESINS · MEDICINAL RESINS

English Oh of Lavender Chamomile, Peppermint from Plants grown on our own Farm

Cultivators of BELLADON A
AND HENBANE

Powdered Belladonna and Digitalis

CHLOROPHYLL

Min Randon LTD.

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, HITCHIN, Hertfordshire

ESTABLISHED 1846



MINIMUM RETAIL PRICE

1/6 (PURCHASE TAX)

EACH PACKED IN A SEPARATE CARTON WITH INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE.

ATTRACTIVE WHOLE-SALE TERMS ON APPLICATION TO THE MANUFACTURERS. BY MAKING ONE SAFETY-RAZOR BLADE LAST FOR HUNDREDS OF SHAVES. THESE HONES ARE MADE IN GLASS OF UNIQUE PROPERTIES WITH A SPECIALLY PREPARED SURFACE AND ARE PATENTED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

WOOD BROS. GLASS CO., LTD.

BARNSLEY

TELEPHONE 3637-8-9

ENGLAND

TELEGRAMS: "WOODS, BARNSLEY"



Lells **PRODUCTS** for Feminine Hygiene RENDELLS

For feminine pains, headaches, neuralgia and all other feverish conditions. In tubes of 12 Tablets, 1/41d. including Purchase Tax.

A germicidal solution proved by the Rideal Walker test to be five times stronger than pure Phenol. Particularly suitable for feminine use, and awarded the Certificate of the Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene. 4-oz. size 1/3d., 16-oz. size 3/-, including Purchase Tax.

Standard pack 2/6d., half-size box containing six, 1/6d. SILATEX

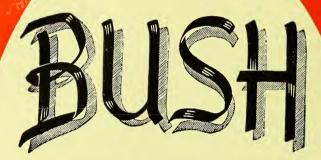
Silatex is made in accordance with the requirements laid down by well-known Medical Authorities. Notwithstanding the small bulk, the towels have a remarkably high degree of efficiency. Size 0, 1/3d. Size 1, 1/6d. Size 2, 1/10d.

Obtainable the Wholesale Trade only. Special display material, literature and full particulars of terms will be sent free on request.

W. J. RENDELL

HARDWICK HO. 161-5, ROSEBERY AV. LONDON, E.C.I.

Always keep adequate stocks of Rendells Products, and maintain the goodwill of your customers. Inability to supply means disappointment and perhaps the permanent loss of business.



ALLODENE [Reg.] - - - B-PHENYLISOPROPYLAMINE

Manufactured by

W. J. BUSH & Cº LTD

ASH GROVE · HACKNEY · LONDON, E.8

Phone: Clissold 0461 (5 lines)

'Grams: 'Tangerine, London

Branches and Factories: HACKNEY, London; MITCHAM, Surrey; WIDNES, Lancs.

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY (N.S.W.), BRISBANE, ADELAIDE, PERTH, AUCKLAND (NEW ZEALAND), JOHANNESBURG, NEW YORK, NATIONAL CITY (CALIFORNIA) LINDEN (NEW JERSEY), MONTREAL, TORONTO, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER



EVERYTHING FOR THE CHEMIST

Seasonal Greetings

FOR 1942

from

BROOK, PARKER & CO., LTD.
7-11 ASHFIELD, HORTON ROAD, BRADFORD

TAMPAX SALES ARE ON THE UP AND UP!



* When you consider that during the past half year Tampax sales have topped a million you'll see that there's a quick turnover here that you can't afford to miss. (And remember - every new Tampax sale starts a new and regular repeat demand).

* Women at home, women in the factories, women in the services; all the busy war-working women of loday see Tampax advertising and react to it (yes -Tampax sales have been going up steadily ever since war started).



★ In selling Tampax you are handling a line that has the endorsement of doctors and the recommendation of matrons and nurses. It is a safe, certain, serious selling line with a nonstop profit.

(A fine sales maker for other reputable lines as well-give it a front place in your display and see!)

TAMPAX TRADE TERMS

(P.A.T.A. PRICES)

Wholesale 5/3 DOZ. * PACKETS OF 3 Retail 7d. PACKET * PACKETS OF 6 Wholesale 10/6 DOZ. Retail 1/2 PACKET Retail 1/9 PACKET * PACKETS OF 10 Wholesale '5/9 DOZ. PACKETS OF 40 Wholesale 54/- DOZ. Retail 6/- PACKET Manufactured in England by Tampax Ltd., Belove Rd., Northolt, Middx.

Sole Distributors SPLENDOR LTD, 5 Beastmarket Hill, Nottingham, & 7c Lower Belgrave Street, London, S.W.1

GARDINERS or OVERALLS



HIGH GRADE LONG OVERALL COATS

Super Quality, specially shrunk White, 15/9, 17/9, 21/-Khaki, 14/9, 15/9, 16/9 Coats: 3 coupons

SHOP JACKETS Super White Drill, 9/11, 11/9

Jackets: 2 Coupons

Send P.C. to Department G. for illustrated list showing styles. Prices subject to alteration. State style required and we will gladly quote you. Cash with order, or usual trade references. Satisfaction guaranteed.

GARDINER & CO. (THE SCOTCH) LTD. 1, 3 & 5 COMMERCIAL ROAD, LONDON, E.I

'Phone : BIS 6751 (3 lines) Opposite the New Aldgate East Station



TRANSPARENT LATEX PREVENTIVES

HELLA PREVENTIVES ARE HOT VULCANISED AND WILL KEEP FRESH IN STORE FOR 3 YEARS IN ANY CLIMATE

> PER GROSS PACKED IN WALLETS OF THREE

SPECIAL TERMS FOR OUANTITIES

WASHABLES AND BULK GOODS AVAILABLE WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ENQUIRIES INVITED

JULIAN GROSSE

TENANT HOUSE, SO GT. PORTLAND ST., LONDON W.I Phone: Museum 0060



AMPOULES : EMULSIONS . EXTRACTS OINTMENTS . SUPPOSITORIES. INFUSIONS PRORIETARY AND OWN FORMULA PILLS AND TABLETS

We invite enquiries from Wholesalers and Exporters for all classes of Pharmaceutical Preparations in bulk or packed

RICHARD DANIEL & SON. LTD. DERBY

TELEPHONE: DERBY 4266/7/8

TELEGRAMS: DANIA DERBY



MR. WANIE regrets he is hard to get today

But remember to tell your customers he is worth waiting for. Both they and you can rest assured that we are doing our utmost to keep you sup-plied and to share our quota fairly.

"The BLADE that makes your face SMILE!"

LONDON & PROVINCIAL FACTORS, LTD 'Wanie' House. Aylmer Parade. London.N2 Always demand!

T. HARLEY LTD., PERTH, SCOTLAND

DRUG TRADE PRINTERS

LABELS, WINDOW BILLS, FOLDERS, ETC.

Enquiries Solicited

RAVENSWORTH (PRINTERS) LTD. K49 QUEENSWAY

TEAM VALLEY TRADING ESTATE, GATESHEAD II

The PERFECT.

Garall Containers CELLULOSE SELF-ADHESIVE TAPE

JOHN GOSHERON & CO. LTD. Gayford Rd. LONDON WIZ

It's AIRPROOF WATERPROOF and GERMPROOF

Makers of COMPRESSED TABLETS

for the Manufacturing and Wholesale Trade only

The DALES ASPIRIN COMPANY (H. A. TOLKIEN)

SILSDEN, Nr. KEIGHLEY, Yorks.

Output of Saccharin and Aspirin Tablets sold for some months ahead

WANT RAZOR BLADES? GET MULTISHAVES/

The Solution to the RAZOR BLADE SHORTAGE

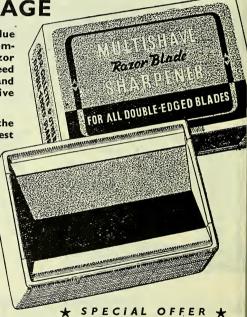
Progressive Chemists who value their customers' confidence recommend the Multishave Safety Razor Blade Sharpener — the guaranteed sharpener that makes Gillette and other double-edged blades give many extra smooth shaves.

The sharpening agent used in the Multishave is the finest, fastest cutting abrasive known.

The bluntest blade, even if it has been stropped or rubbed on a tumbler or other glass article until it is beyond hope, can be given a new edge in ten seconds with the Multishave.

There are no glass parts to the Multishave—no fear of breakage or accidents. It is ideal for travellers, particularly men in the Forces, and is a thoughtful gift.

Your customers must shave. If you are short of blades, sell Multishaves. You make fourpence-halfpenny profit on each Multishave outfit. Retail price Is. 6d., including purchase tax. Trade price Ios. per dozen, plus tax. Packed three dozen to a carton, complete with smart showcard.



To create a large sale immediately for Multishaves in district, to your advantage, in consideration of your orde 12 cartons each 3 doz. Multishave Safety Razor Blade Sharpe YOU GET FREE OF CHARGE 13 weekly advertisements in your local evening or winewspaper, mentioning your name only as Multishave stool This advertising sells many Multishaves for you.

ORDER MULTISHAVE OUTFITS FROM YOUR WHOLESAL

or send direct to

MULTISHAVE Limited, Fortess Grove, LONDON, N.W.

Telephone: GULLIVER 1467

NEW TINS

with airtight bands give
them an increased sales value!



POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE

Price 2/2 per tin. Wholesale 18/- per doz. including Tax (Packed in half-doz.) Plus 3/- per doz. Tax

POTTER'S SMOKING MIXTURE

Price I/I per tin. Wholesale 8/6 per doz. including Tax (Packed in half-doz.) Plus 1/5 per doz. Tax

Consistent advertising in the popular press ensures a steady demand

POTTER & CLARKE LTD

60-64 ARTILLERY LANE, LONDON, E.1
'Phone: Bishopsgate 4761 (6 lines)
Grams: Horehound, Phone, London

77 DANTZIC ST., MANCHESTER, 4
Phone: Blackfriars 8734
Grams: Horehound, Manchester

WANTED Mercolized Wax Jars and Caps

In order to conserve supplies for Home and Export purposes, we ask the help of the trade in securing the return of empty Mercolized Wax Jars and Caps.

From this date we will pay I/- per dozen, plus postage, for all genuine Mercolized Wax jars received complete with caps. We are not proposing ourselves to make any payment to the public, but chemists are of course at liberty to do so if they wish.

We shall be very grateful for your help in this matter.

DEARBORN (1923) LIMITED

HELLIDON HOUSE, HELLIDON, Nr. DAVENTRY NORTHANTS

Retter safe than sorry

Carrie (Bereil) access a consist

Stocks are not too plentiful and will get less so. Order what you will need NOW and save disappointing your Customers.





Takes 2-U. 2 cells, Siide switch. 201-doz. Beautifully finished moulded PEN Torch-case fitted with pocket clip. Takes standard 2-cell pen battery. 15]- doz. British Made metal cycle Lamp with rear large connection and special "Dimmed Light" complying with regulations. Also IDEAL FOR ARP, LAMP. 30]- doz.



TERMS

Nett cash. All prices subject to + purchase tax, unless registered.

FLASH-LAMP BULBS

1.5 v. spot clear II m/m 0.20 amps. 12/6 per 100.
2.5 v. spot clear II m/m 0.20 amps. 12/6 per 100.
2.5 v. spot clear II m/m 0.20 amps. 12/6 per 100.
6 v. Dynamo Bubis 15m/m 0.30 amps. 20/2 per 100.
All these bulbs 15m/m 0.30 amps. 20/2 per 100.
All these bulbs are spot clear and tested in our warehouse before dispatch and bear label on box to that effect. All other types of bulbs and torch-cases in stock.

SAMS DISTRIBUTION LIMITED.

LONDON W.C.I. 7, SOUTHAMPTON PLACE, Phone: HOLborn 7080.



Your local Council will gladly collect all you can save. If you experience any delays in collection write to the Editor, The Chemist & Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath



Nation-wide Advertising

for ('KEPLER'

A campaign of over 27,000,000 advertisements aimed to reach every mother in Britain

The third wartime winter is leading to a bigger than ever demand for supplementary body-building foods. We are telling mothers everywhere that with 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract which contains food as well as vitamins, they can ensure that their children get the nourishment and body-building ingredients they need.

We are telling this important and topical story in the pages of the *Radio*

Times, Woman's Journal, Good House-

keeping and many other widely-read publications. 'Kepler' already has an unrivalled reputation, built up over 60 years and backed by medical opinion, and we are confident that more 'Kepler' will be sold this winter than ever before. Under our new trading terms announced on June 2, 1941, 'Kepler' Cod Liver Oil with Malt Extract offers a substantial margin of profit for the retailer. Order supplies now, and give them prominent display. A limited supply of showcards is available.

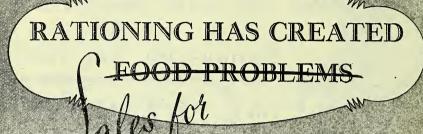


BURROUGHS WELLCOME & CO.

(THE WELLCOME FOUNDATION LTD.)
183-193 EUSTON ROAD, LONDON, N.W.I



Tul



RADIU-MALT



Family catering is often a difficult problem now-a-days, and housewives—particularly where there are children —naturally turn to supplementary sources of nutrition.

Foremost among these is Radio-Malt and consequently the demand for this product has very greatly increased. There has been no opportunity for us to accumulate the reserve stock upon which we normally rely for help to meet the autumn orders.

Further, malt itself is in limited supply, and a proportion of our vitamin output is car-marked for National purposes.

A shortage of Radio-Malt is therefore at present inevitable, and we are compelled to cut down orders to a minimum.

We feel sure that our friends will appreciate the position and will co-operate in our endeavour to distribute the available supplies as equitably as possible.

P.A.T.A. PRICES

(Home Trade)

Retail 2/3 4/- 7/4

Exempt from Purchase Tax

the Vitamin Food for war-time nutrition

A Product of THE BRITISH DRUG HOUSES LTD. LONDON N. I.

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

For RETAILER - WHOLESALER - MANUFACTURER

Published Weekly at

28 ESSEX STREET, STRAND, LONDON, W.C.2

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Export Licensing.—Under a Board of Trade Order (S.R. & O., No. 2078), which came into force on December 29, Brazil, Chile, Colombia and Peru are removed from the list of countries to which all goods are prohibited to be exported without licence. All goods on lists "A" or "B" of the schedule to the Export of Goods (Control) Orders remain subject to licence.

Export of Toilet Preparations.—Under a general licence issued by the Board of Trade (S.R. & O., 1941, No. 2077), an exporter whose name is not in Part II of the toilet preparations register can nevertheless obtain quota-free replacement of any toilet preparations that he has exported since October 1, 1941, if he sends to the registered manufacturer from whom he obtained the goods a certificate in the prescribed form showing the price charged by the manufacturer. A copy of the licence to which the prescribed form of certificate is annexed can be bought through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office.

K.I.D. Exemptions Renewed.—Under the Safeguarding of Industries (Exemption) No. 6 Order, 1941 (S.R. & O., No. 2117), the exemption from Key Industry Duty of all articles at present exempt, except hydroquinone, is renewed until June 30.

Purchase Tax.—The Customs and Excise authorities have sent out a memorandum impressing on all persons registered under the purchase tax the need for prompt payment of tax; the next payment is due on or before January 31, and the necessary forms P.T.11 are now being posted to all registered persons. The vast majority are paying promptly by the prescribed dates, but a *minority have not done so and a number of prosecutions have been necessary, substantial penalties having been imposed. The following decisions as to liability of certain articles to tax are supplementary to those already given in Notice No. 78: Class 17.—Regarded as not chargeable: Animal dandy, body and water brushes, 7 in. or more in length,

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exclusive of any handle, and having wooden backs; horse and cattle curry combs and scrapers; horse, cattle and sheep clippers and clipping machines. Other kinds of animal toilet brushes and requisites are chargeable.

Additions to Black List.—The Trading with the Enemy (Specified Persons) (Amendment) (No. 21) Order (S.R. & O. 2016), made by the Board of Trade, which came into force on December 24, contains 368 additions to the list of traders in neutral countries with whom it is unlawful to trade.

Sugar Confectionery.—The term "sugar confectionery" means any confectionery containing sugar, whether medicated or not. Therefore, all such products come within Sugar Confectionery Order. following three classes are, however, exempt: (1) The official lozenges and pastilles of the B.P., B.P.C., or N.F.; (2) articles containing a stated therapeutic dose of a medicament of the B.P. or B.P.C.; (3) dispensed articles prescribed by a medical man for the particular needs of a patient. Other confectionery is subject to the provisions of the Order. All manufacturers making products other than those in the above three classes must apply for classification of their products to the Sugar Confectionery (War-time) Association, 104 Watergate Street, Chester. We are informed that on January 12 an extensive inspection will be conducted throughout the country to see whether the Order is being complied with.

Rubber Manufactures Control.—Under the Export of Goods (Control) Order, No. 45, which comes into force on January 6, licences will be required to export the following to all destinations, and applications for licences will not normally be Manufactures entertained: wholly mainly of gutta-percha and rubber, whether raw, compounded, scrap, waste, reclaimed, unvulcanised, hard vulcanised or soft vulcanised. Two new Orders, the Control of Rubber (No. 2) and (No. 3) Orders (S.R. & O., 1941, Nos. 2094 and 2098), impose additional restrictions on manufacture of goods from rubber, including gutta percha and balata. Total prohibition is applied by the first order to aprons (other than industrial), bathing caps, combs, corsets (other than elastic-thread), soap trays, and toys. The second order requires manufacturers to be licensed to make hot-water bottles, among other items. Applications for licences should be addressed to the Rubber Control, Vincen House, Vincent Square, London, S.W.r.

Health and Pensions Insurance Changes —In consequence of the passing of th National Health Insurance, Contributor Pensions and Workmen's Compensatio Act, 1941, the following changes wil operate from January 5, 1942: (1) Non manual workers will be compulsorily in sured unless their remuneration exceed £420 per annum (instead of £250 as hither to). This brings health and pension insurance into line with unemploymen insurance; (2) the rate of the weekl health insurance contribution will be in creased by 2d., of which 1d. is to be born by the employer and 1d. by the worker The effect on the combined health and pensions insurance contribution will be t raise it to 2s. in the case of a man and t 1s. 7d. in the case of a woman. Of thes contributions the worker's share normally be is. for a man and iod. for woman; (3) the ordinary rates of sicknes and disablement benefit will each b increased by 3s. a week.

Public Assistance Dispensing.—A meeting of the Bath Branch of the National Pharma ceutical Union was held on December 19 and it was decided to send the following resolution to the Council of the Pharma ceutical Society: "The Bath Branch of the N.P.U. is of the opinion that protection of the business interests of pharmacy should be relegated to the N.P.U., as dua control of business matters is fatal to efficiency." It was reported that the loca Public Assistance officer had suggested tha chemists might dispense medical relie prescriptions on the same terms as In surance Act dispensing, instead of this work being carried on as previously by the doctors. The secretary was requested to inform the P.A. officer that Bath pharma cists considered themselves to be the proper persons to do this dispensing, but that they could not accept any further contracts at present N.H.I. terms, as these were part of a contract made some years Furthermore, the remuneration in respect of N.H.I. dispensing has long since been inadequate. Bath pharmacists' terms for this work would be in accordance with the proposals recently put forward by this Branch as revised N.H.I. terms (see C. & D., October 11, p. 53). The chairman (Mr. Hale) stressed the necessity for pharmacists to take a united stand for reasonable remuneration in respect of their professional duties.

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Chemists' Friendly Society.—The annual report of the Society, which will be presented at the twenty-ninth annual meeting at 195 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2, at 8.30 p.m. on January 22, 1942, has been issued. Total expenditure on sickness, disablement and maternity benefits fell from £3,555 at December 1, 1939, to £3,087 in 1940. On dental, ophthalmic, surgical and hospital benefits, the total expenditure for 1939 was £672, against £854 in 1940. The invested funds of the Society amounted to £43,451 on December 31, 1940. From January 5, 1942, members become entitled to additional cash benefits in the fifth calendar year following the date of last admission to membership.

Message from Pharmacist Prisoners of War.—Mr. V. Ross (secretary, Medway Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society) has heard from Mr. Lowther Nicholson, M.P.S., chairman of the Branch at the beginning of the war, and now a prisoner, with Mr. Jeffery, another Medway member, Stalag VIII B. A postcard dispatched in October 1941 reads: "Sergeant Jeffery and I have been pleased to receive the cigarettes you have sent, and wish to thank you and other members of the Medway Branch for their generosity." He goes on to say that both are well and comfortable, and wishes to be remembered to all his friends in pharmacy. An appeal made earlier in the year for subscriptions to a Branch prisoners-of-war fund resulted in the collection of over £20, which is being used to send comforts and cigarettes to Branch members who are prisoners.

War Damage Business Insurance.—A new period of insurance of business equipment under Part II of the War Damage Act begins on January 1 and runs until March 31. The premium for this period is 7s. 6d. per £100. Insurance is compulsory where the value of the business equipment held exceeds £1,000. Below this limit insurance is voluntary. All those who are compulsorily insurable, or, if voluntarily insurable, wish to be covered against war damage to their equipment and who have not already taken out a policy for the six months from October 1, 1941, to March 31, 1942, should apply to their fire insurance company or Lloyd's for insurance for the period of three months from January 1. Persons who are compulsorily insurable but fail to carry out their obligations are liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 and to a further fine not exceeding £50 for every day on which the contravention continues.

Eastbourne Resolutions and Officers.-A meeting of the Eastbourne Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society was held on December 3, Mr. Henry C. Browne (president) in the chair. The following resolutions were unanimously passed: "That the Eastbourne Branch of the Pharmaceutical Society unanimously agrees that every effort be made to urge the Government to reconsider the basic period of the new Location of Retail Businesses Order, 1941 (December 1, 1940, to October 23, 1941), and substitute the basic period of the Limitation of Supplies Order (June 1, 1939 to May 31, 1940)." (This resolution was sent to the local Member of Parliament and the local Chamber of Commerce was asked to support it.) "That the Branch unanimously agrees to support the Bath N.P.U. Branch in its endeavour to obtain the National Pharmaceutical Union minimum dispensing prices, and to inform accordingly." N.P.U. At the meeting the officers of the Branch and Association were re-elected en bloc: Mr. Henry C. Browne, Chairman of the Branch and President of the Association; Mr. George C. Harmer, Branch Vice-chairman and Association Vice-president; Mr. David Marchant, Secretary and Treasurer.

Manchester Presentation and Address.— A meeting of the Manchester Pharmaceutical Association Branch was held on December 10, the president (Mr. E. Berry) in the chair. Mr. J. R. Walmsley exhibited a photographic reproduction of a certificate recording that a pharmaceutical student had attended a course of instruction in chemistry and signed by John Dalton; he spoke of John Dalton's association with Manchester. Documents containing Dalton's signature were now exceedingly rare. Mr. Walmsley then presented the framed certificate to Mr. H. Brindle to be housed in the Pharmaceutical Department at the University, and Mr. Brindle suitably acknowledged the gift. Mr. Adams afterwards gave an address on "Gas Contamination of Foods." He described the precautions that should be taken to protect foods, drugs and medical appliances from the effects of blast, as well as from gas contamination, and outlined the procedure to be followed in decontamination of substances affected by poison gases. To illustrate the decontamination of food he charged jars containing tea and sugar with phosphgene gas and decontaminated them. Later members drank tea prepared from the tea and sugar used in the demonstration.

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COMPANY NEWS

Cambridge Emulsions, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of and dealers in proprietary articles, medicinal, industrial and other preparations, etc., and as chemists and druggists. R.O.: 104 Newgate Street, London, E.C.1.

A. G. HARDEN, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as wholesale or retail pharmaceutical and general chemists, etc. Arthur Crick, M.P.S., The Dell, Queens Road, and Vivian Ross, M.P.S., 11 Buckland Lane, Maidstone, directors. R.O.: 68 Grosvenor Road, Tunbridge Wells.

Optical Products, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers of spectacle frames, ophthalmic lenses, optical, scientific, pharmaceutical and other instruments and components, etc. Raymond A. Ellis and John G. Hedgman, both of Wayside Close, Pettit's Lane, Romford, Essex, directors. R.O.: Spencer House, 4 South Place, Moorgate, London, E.C.2.

FLOUR (ACCESSORY FACTORS), LTD. (P.C.).
—Capital £100. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers, producers, buyers and distributors of aneurin and any other substance intended to be used as human or animal food or to be added to such foods with a view to improving their nutritional value, etc. First directors to be appointed. Solicitors: Linklaters & Paines, 97 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4.

Waveley Products, Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To acquire the business of hairdressers, chemists, manufacturers and sundriesmen carried on by Allan Speight and Cecil Graber at Tulketh Street, Southport. Leslie Rushton, M.P.S., 5 Faulkland Road; Allan Speight, 5 Dunbar Road, Hillside; and John F. Coke, 25 Montrose Drive, Hesketh Park, Southport, directors. R.O.: 54b West Street, Southport.

International Serum Co. (Laboratories), Ltd. (P.C.).—Capital £1,000. Objects: To carry on business as manufacturers, producers or importers of serum, serum vaccines, biological products, pharmaceutical preparations, etc. William F. Howes, West End Lodge, Aylsham, Norfolk; Eric A. Kaufman 11 Templars Avenue, Golders Green, London, N.W.11; and Hans E. N. Enoch, 41 Sunningfields Road, London, N.W.4 (R.O.), directors.

IDRIS, LTD.—Directors' report and statement of accounts for the year ended October 31, 1941, show that the net profit, after charging debenture interest and providing for depreciation and taxation, amounted to £14,997, which, with the balance brought forward, makes a total of £15,638, out of which it is recommended to pay: Dividend on A preference shares, 6 per cent., £6,600; B preference shares, 7 per cent., £700; A ordinary shares, 10 per cent., £,5,000; B ordinary shares, 10 per cent., £1,800 and founders' shares, 5 per cent., £900, leaving a balance to carry forward of £638. Two directors, Mr. F. R. Stephens and Mr. J. E. Southwell, retire from office and are recommended for reelection. Since the last annual general meeting, the board has appointed Mr. Ivor T. Idris to the positions of managing director and vice-chairman.

DISCHARGE FROM BANKRUPTCY.—FRANK ALFRED SEYMOUR, M.P.S., 37 Preston Street, Brighton, Sussex, as from November 23, 1941.

Bankruptcy.—HARRY TAYLOR, M.P.S., carrying on business at 35 Moor Lane, Clitheroe, Lancs. First meeting of creditors was held recently at Blackburn. Official Receiver reported that liabilities were estimated at £2,404, of which £896 represented balance outstanding on purchase price of business. Debtor estimated his assets at £1,829, including stock, at cost, 1970, put down at £840; fittings, etc., £750; and household furniture, £200, part of the last item being claimed by the debtor's wife. Official Receiver was of opinion that stock and fixtures would not realise the values placed upon them. Debtor purchased the business in 1925, and in 1931 opened a branch shop at Chatburn. The Chatburn venture was not successful, owing to insufficient turnover, and it was closed down in July 1941. During the twelve months to March 31, 1939, sales were £4,166, with net profit of £492 and drawings of £697. In the two succeeding years there were net profits of £281 and £214 on sales of £4,375 and £4,079. In the last two accounting periods the drawings aggregated £698 and 436. It was thought that the business could be disposed of as a going concern. A resolution was passed appointing Mr. W. H. Marsden, accountant, Blackburn, as trustee, with a committee of three creditors.

LEGAL REPORTS

Pharmacy Act Prosecutions.-Mrs. Sarah Kaits, 80 Camden High Street, London, N.W.1, pleaded guilty at Clerkenwell Police Court on December 9 to a summons which had been taken out on behalf of the Pharmaceutical Society for unlawfully taking or using in connexion with the sale of goods by retail the title of chemist without being registered as pharmacist. For the prosecution, it was stated that defendant was formerly in business at 77 Camden High Street. She then employed a qualified chemist. She was not qualified as a chemist herself and was not now employing a qualified chemist. An inspector who called at the premises on October 17 found that there were bottles bearing printed labels on which were the words: "Kaits Pharmacists, dispensing chemists." stated that when the inspector pointed out to her the words on the bottles she immediately erased them. A fine of 40s. was imposed.

William Longbottom Graham was fined ros. at Edinburgh on December 17. He pleaded guilty that, not being registered, he did between March 13 and November 22, 1941, in premises occupied by him under the trade name of J. C. Pottage at 25 Dundas Street, Edinburgh, take and use in connexion with the sale of goods by retail the title of chemist, contrary to Section 3 (1) of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933. He admitted two previous convictions for a similar offence.

Limitation of Supplies Prosecution. Francis Norman Winckler, Hill Brow, Richmond, Surrey, and Miss Jessie Millicent Holland, Russell Hotel, London, W.C., were summoned at Bow Street Police Court recently for an alleged conspiracy to contravene the Limitation of Supplies (Miscellaneous No. 5) Order, and with carrying on business as wholesale dealers in cosmetics without having applied to be registered with the Board of Trade. Mr. H. A. K. Morgan, prosecuting, asked, in view of the amount involved, for the case to be sent for trial. The case for the prosecution, he said, was that the defendants, trading as Marie Stuart, of Park Lane, W., wholesale dealers in cosmetics, face powders, creams, and lipsticks, had sold quota to one firm alone to the extent of £20,000 in the last fortnight of May 1941, when they had no quota at all. Winckler was not registered as a partner in Marie Stuart, but if he had been recognised as a partner the firm could not have had a quota for more than £5,790 for a period of six months. Winckler had stated that he became a partner on May 2. According to him, Miss Holland represented that her quota was £1,000 a week, rising to £1,500. He claimed that he was deceived as to the quota by Miss Holland. Miss Holland's version was that Winckler told her he wanted to put Marie Stuart in a big way of business, and induced her to write him a letter stating that under special registration the firm could dispose of quota at the rate of £1,500 a week.

Armed with this letter, said counsel, Winckler sold to Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., quota to the extent of about \$\frac{1}{2}\oldsymbol{0}\text{op.}000. His commission for this was \$\frac{1}{3}\oldsymbol{0}\text{0}\text{7}, at the rate of 15 per cent. Miss Holland said he gave her \$\frac{1}{2}\oldsymbol{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{0}\text{iso} Hover partnership on June 12. In a statement to the police he said that out of his profit he paid Miss Holland \$\frac{1}{2}\text{0}\text{ a week, plus expenses, and \$48\$ per cent. of the profits. Miss Holland said she first learnt of Winckworth's transaction with Messrs. Timothy Whites from the Board of Trade.

Mr. James Osborne, manager of Bird & Storey, Marble Arch, a firm of chemists controlled by Timothy Whites & Taylors, Ltd., said that last May Winckler showed him a letter stating that he had got quota for between £20,000 and £23,000 for disposal. The witness introduced him to Mr. Robert Borthwick Hunter, buyer for Messrs. Timothy Whites & Taylors, who gave evidence of his dealings with Winckler. Both defendants were committed to the Central Criminal Court for trial.

GENEROUS AND PURPOSEFUL.—Yes, there was something—the generous forehead, the purposeful chin-but nothing more. The child was taut and sensitive as a racingyacht, while Frank was ponderous as a battleship. He had altered little in all these years. Behind the deep-lined face Charles could still see the stolid, twenty-three-yearold boy who had applied for the dispenser's job advertised in The Chemist and Druggist—a gauche, inarticulate youth, fighting to overcome a paralysing shyness. Charles had taken an immediate liking to him, he liked him still, although his rigidity and prudence sometimes exasperated him. From "Thursday's Child," by Donald Macardle.

TOPICAL REFLECTIONS

Greetings

Though the stress of war tends to obliterate the dividing lines that separate the years, it is fitting that representatives of numerous bodies associated with the trade and profession should at your invitation send brief messages of greeting (pp. 387-92) as the present year opens. Commenting twelve months ago on the corresponding messages you had then received, I pointed out that the adjustment of pharmaceutical and drug-trade policy to national conditions in war-time had been accomplished, leaving individual cases of hardship to be dealt with as they arose. In a succeeding paragraph, however, it was necessary to refer to a disturbance occasioned neither by national affairs nor by individual hardships -the secret negotiations preceding the introduction in Parliament of the Pharmacy and Medicines Bill. Nothing has occurred to change my view, expressed at a later stage in that unhappy episode, that cooperative societies would shape their policy solely by financial considerations, whatever Acts might be passed, and that the worthier course would have been for official pharmacy to dissociate itself from the Government plan for dealing with the position of these organisations. The chairman of the National Pharmaceutical Union remarks in his message that at this season past mistakes are forgotten: in this instance I prefer to say that they are forgiven.

Post-war Uncertainties

It is not given to us, as the Prime Minister said in his memorable speech in Washington last week, "to peer into the mysteries of the future." That was a salutary warning against theoretical reconstructions of organised life which, under the test of actual events, may turn out to be as flimsy as the paper on which they are printed. None the less true is it that reasonable foresight can guide us some distance on our course with safety. A wise observation comes from the chairman of the Drug and Fine Chemical Manufacturers' Association, writing on the value of close co-operation between the various sections of the drug and chemical industry: the demands of reconstruction, he adds, are "likely to be as exacting, subtle and perplexing as any during the war period." There is little doubt that, with the arrival of peace or of a general armistice, a formidable array of cranks

and charlatans will emerge from the retirement to let loose a medley of panace for every social condition not in accordar with their notions of a millennium. To textent that long-suffering editors a publishing houses will permit, we mexpect these gentry to prescribe for textent toommonwealth in minute detail, and is too much to hope that pharmacy we escape their attention. It follows the pharmacy and its associated industrishould know their own minds in advance and should be prepared to go their own way in meeting the legitimate demands reconstruction.

A Distinguished Record

Sir Stanley Woodward's friendly messa on behalf of the Society of Apothecaries London will evoke a sincere if silent re ponse from British pharmacists, in who regard there has long been a place for t venerable Hall of the Society and its trad tions. Many of us experienced a sense regret when in 1922 the retail shop formi part of the premises in Water Lane w closed. Early records of the Society trading activities, so far as they have be published, are fragmentary, though doubt Dr. Cecil Wall could tell us mo about them. However, on January 2 1671-72, a Mr. Samuel Stringer was a pointed "operator" to the laboratory three years on terms which, though th may have been equitable, did not provi for a salary: his duties included t preparation of a price list. In 1674 t selling place" was removed to a positi since identified as part of the site it co tinued to occupy till the end. A fir enlargement was made in 1822, a centu before the closing. Ten years after t Great Fire of 1666, a blaze in the laborato caused slight damage in the Society's Ha a noble structure which, it is good to lear has survived the recent bombing of Londo The Court, on the occasion referred ordered eighteen buckets and two "ha spouts" to be kept in readiness for a future outbreak. The high reputation the medicines supplied by the Society w established at an early date; and its rig of search for defective drugs was exercis as late as the year 1808, when the stock Piccadilly apothecary was adjudg to have been deficient in both quanti and quality. Xrayser

NEW SUPPLEMENT TO THE B.P.C.

(Concluded from the "C. & D.," December 6, p. 307)

LIQ. AMMON. CARB.—Contains ammonium carbonate, 13.7 per cent.

LIQ. CHLORAMINÆ.—Contains chloramine.

2 per cent.

Lig. Chloroxylenol.—Synonym.—Surgical Antiseptic Solution. Contains chloroxylenol, 5 per cent., terpineol, alcohol, ricinoleic acid, and solution of sodium

Lio. Iodi Aquosus.—This is replaced by liq. iodi aquos., B.P. Addendum, 1936.

Liq. Opii Camphoratus Conc.—Contains tincture of opium, 40 per cent., benzoic acid, camphor, oil of anise, and alcohol.

LIQ. PROFLAVINÆ. — Synonym. — Lotio Proflavinæ. Contains proflavine o·1 per

cent, and sodium chloride.

RINGER-LACTATIS. — Synonym.— Hartmann's Solution. Contains lactic acid, sodium hydroxide solution, and sodium, otassium and calcium chlorides.

LIQ. SOD. PHENAT. Co.—Glycerin is

omitted.

LIQ. TINCTORIUM.—The following synonyms are added: Pigmentum Tinctorium, Pigmentum Cæruleum.

Lot. Benzyl. Benz.—Contains benzyl benzoate 25 per cent. and spirit soap in alcohol.

MISTURA ALBA.—Sodium sulphate re-

places the magnesium sulphate.

MIST. AMMON. ACET. Co.—Additional Synonym.—Mistura Salina. Modified formula contains sodium citrate, strong solution of ammonium acetate and solution of ethyl nitrite.

MIST. BISMUTH. Co., MIST. BISMUTH. Co. c. Pepsin.—Liquid extract of nux vomica

replaces the tincture of nux vomica. MIST. CASCARÆ Co.—Modified formula contains liquid extracts of cascara sagrada, belladonna and nux vomica, aromatic

solution of ammonia, and glycerin. MIST. CHLOROF. Co.-Mucilage of traga-

canth replaces the syrup of tolu.

MIST. MAG. HYDROX. ET PARAFF. LIQ.-The liquid paraffin is reduced to 25 per cent. MIST. MAG. TRISILICAT. Co.—Contains magnesium trisilicate, magnesium carbonate and sodium bicarbonate.

MIST. RHEI ET CASCARÆ.—Glycerin is

omitted.

MIST. VALERIAN. Co.—Synonym.—Mistura Bromidi et Valerianæ. Modified formula contains sodium bromide, liquid extract of valerian and dilute solution of ammonia.

MUCILAGO AMYLI.—Contains starch, 2.5

per cent.

NEB. ADRENAL. ET EPHED. OLEOS.; NEB. EPHED. Co.—Anhydrous ephedrine is used in making these sprays.

PAST. ZINCI ET IODOFORM.—Synonym.— Z.I.P.P. Contains zinc oxide, iodoform and

liquid paraffin.

Pastilli.—Any suitable base, similar in colour and flavour, may replace the glycogelatin.

PIGMENTUM IODI.—Synonym.—Pigmentum Iodi Mite. Modified formula contains iodine, 2.51 per cent., potassium iodide, boric acid and alcohol.

PIGMENT. VIOLÆ CRYST. CO.—Synonyms. -Pigmentum Triplex; Triple Dye. Contains crystal violet and brilliant green, 0.23 per cent., proflavine sulphate 0.114 per cent.

Pulv. Acid. Boric. et Iod.—Synonym. -Insufflatio Iodi et Acidi Borici. Contains

I per cent. of iodine in boric acid.

Pulv. Borac. Co.—Synonyms altered to -Pulvis Sodii Chloridi Co., Compound Powder of Sodium Chloride.

Pulv. Kaolini Co.—Contains kaolin, sodium bicarbonate and magnesium car-

Pulv. Magnes. Trisil. Co.—Contains magnesium trisilicate, sodium bicarbonate, magnesium carbonate.

ZINCI Co.—Synonym.—Dusting Powder. Contains zinc oxide, boric acid,

purified talc and kaolin.

Solvellæ Chloraminæ.—Contain 0.567

gm. chloramine in each tablet.

Solvellæ Proflavinæ.—Contain proflavine sulphate, 0.0567 gm. and sodium chloride, 0.5103 gm. in each tablet.

Spiritus Saponatus.—Modified formula contains ricinoleic acid, sodium hydroxide,

alcohol and distilled water.

SYR. CODEIN. PHOSPH.—Modified formula contains codeine phosphate, syrup, mucilage of tragacanth, chloroform and distilled water.

TAB. CALCIFEROLIS CO.—Synonym.—Tabellæ Calcii cum Vitamino D. Each tablet contains calcium sodium lactate, calcium phosphate and calciferol 0.0135 mgm.

TAB. CODEIN. Co.—Each tablet contains aspirin, phenacetin and codein phosphate.

Tab. Phenacet. et Acid. Acetylsali-CYL.—Synonym.—Phenacetin and Aspirin Tablets. Contain phenacetin 2½ gr., aspirin 3½ gr.

Ungenta.—In several ointments the

bases hitherto used, e.g., lard, benzoated lard, may be replaced by the alternatives given, e.g., simple ointment prepared with white or yellow soft paraffin.

UNG. AQUÆ ROSÆ.—Arachis, cottonseed or sesame oil may replace the almond oil.

Ung. Benzocain. Co.—Contains benzocaine, 10 per cent. in hamamelis and zinc oxide ointments.

Ung. Colophonii.—Modified formula contains colophony, 60 per cent., yellow beeswax and arachis, cottonseed or sesame oil.

Ung. Zinci et Ol. Ricini.—Modified formula contains zinc oxide, castor oil, white beeswax and arachis, cottonseed or sesame oil.

MEDICAL ABSTRACTS

Oil-in-water Emulsions against Dustborne Infections.—That dust-borne organisms are scattered in large numbers during bed-making has been the finding of several workers, and the possibility that influenza is transmitted by similar means was discussed recently in these columns (C. & D., December 13, p. 344). To find an effective method of laying such dusts Van Ende and Thomas ("Lancet," December 20, p. 755) have experimented with emulsions of technical white oils in water. They found that the most suitable preparations could be prepared from technical white oil, cetyl alcohol, sulphonated castor oil, alkyl sulphates with a carbon chain length of ten to eighteen, and cresylic acid in varying proportions. The emulsifying agents used imparted to the bedclothes potent bactericidal activity which was shown to be effective against moist droplets both in the laboratory and in hospital trials. The bactericidal action against dry organisms was slighter. The use of "soluble" oils in hospital trials resulted in a 99 per cent. reduction in the number of organisms liberated during bedmaking.

Effectiveness of Spraying.—A contribution to the knowledge of the effectiveness of spraying rooms, etc., with disinfectant solutions has been made by Middleton and Gillibrand ("Lancet," November 15, p. 598). By means of an apparatus constructed to aspirate a measured volume of air through a solution of potassium iodide, they determined the presence of chlorine in the atmosphere of army huts, mess rooms, etc., that had previously been sprayed with a 1 per cent. solution of bleaching powder. It was found that, despite a persistent odour

of hypochlorous acid, no detectable amour of chlorine remained after five minutes. Dust on floor, walls, window ledges, etc was found, however, to reveal the presenc of chlorine up to six hours after a singl spraying. Without claiming conclusive results from the statistics of the incidence of droplet diseases among the personne affected, the authors claim that som evidence is afforded that the method capable of diminishing the spread of droplet-borne infections. Several mode of action are considered possible, namely:

A sedimentation effect by spray drop lets entangling and carrying down wit them the smaller infected salivar droplets.

A direct sterilising effect on the organisms suspended in these droplets.

A further temporary effect in layin and sterilising organisms in dust on the floor.

A slow continuous action by the releas of chlorine from the fine deposit of bleach ing powder spread over the hut, persistir until renewed by the next routir spraying.

Sulphathiazole Ointment.—The value sulphathiazole for external use in ski affections has been examined by Ziegle Journal of the American Medical Associa tion," 1941, II, 1415). A 5 per cent. sulph: thiazole ointment was prepared suspending finely powdered and sifte sulphathiazole in equal parts of hydrou wool fat and vanishing cream. The oin ment was used in the treatment of sixty nine patients with various cutaneous in fections. It appeared to be efficacious the treatment of infected infantile ar adult eczema, seborrhœic dermatitis, in petigo, acne vulgaris, bacterial folliculit and furunculosis. No toxic effects we observed. In some of the infants treate the concentration of sulphathiazole in the blood ranged from 2.0 to 3.5 mgm. p 100 c.c. Children and adults treated ovlocalised areas of the body did not absor sufficient sulphathiazole to produce detectable quantity in the blood, althoug the ointment was applied at frequent inte vals throughout the day for prolonge periods. A number of the children wit infantile eczema became reinfected when 5 per cent. coal-tar ointment was subst tuted for the sulphathiazole ointmen Sulphathiazole was then incorporated the coal-tar ointment, with definite ar persistent improvement in the eczema ar in the infection.

£20,000 WASTE PAPER CONTEST

THE first day of the New Year saw the opening of a nation-wide campaign for the salvage and collection of waste papera campaign that includes a competition that will benefit British charities. The competition is simple and every part of the

Map showing areas into which the country has been divided. Each area will receive a prize total of £1,000, which must be won.

country can compete. There are no entry forms or entrance fees.

Details of the Contest

The country has been divided into twenty areas, and each area will have earmarked for it a prize total of £1,000, which must be won. This amount will be divided among the local authorities in each area (city, town, urban or rural), which during the first month of the New Year collect the greatest quantity by weight of waste paper and cardboard per head of the population, based on the latest local food officer's return. prize of £1,000 allocated to each of the

twenty areas will be divided amongst successful authorities as follows: 1st prize, £500; 2nd prize, £250; 3rd prize, £100; and three consolation prizes of £50 each.

It is a condition of the contest that onehalf of any of the prize money won shall be donated by the local authority to one or more of the following national charities: The Red Cross, Mrs. Churchill's Red Cross Aid for Russia Fund, the R.A.F. Benevolent Fund, the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Families Association. The remaining half must be given by the local authority to a local charity or charities.

Chairmen of salvage committees, clerks to councils and salvage officers should begin at once to organise their New Year drive, and a certificate showing figures of waste paper and cardboard collected between January 1 and January 31 inclusive, should be sent to the Waste Paper Recovery Association, Ltd., 154 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4, to arrive not later than February 9, 1942. Local authorities will include in their figures all waste paper and cardboard collected. No forms will be used in this competition and all that the Waste Paper Recovery Association requires is a certified record of tonnage collected in the district of every local authority in the country.

Judges of the Competition

The judges of the competition are: Sir Vyvvan Board, chairman of the Salvage and Recovery Board, Ministry of Supply; Sir Patrick Hastings, K.C.; and Mr. Sidney T. Garland, general manager of the Waste Paper Recovery Association, Ltd.; whose decision will be final.

The following is the list of the twenty areas into which the country has been divided (see map): 1, Southern Scotland; 2, Northern Scotland; 3, Northumberland, Cumberland, Durham; 4, Yorkshire: 5, Lancashire, Westmorland; 6, North Wales, Shropshire, Cheshire; 7, Leicester, Notts, Derbyshire, Rutland; 8, Lincolnshire; 9, Warwickshire, Worcester, Staffs; 10, South Wales, Hereford; 11, Gloucester, Wiltshire; 12, Devon and Somerset, Cornwall; 13, Dorset, Hampshire, Isle of Wight; 14, Bedfordshire, Northampton, Hertfordshire, Hunts; 15, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Cambs; 16, Berks, Bucks, Oxfordshire; 17, Kent and Surrey; 18, Sussex; 19, Greater London (London administrative area); and 20, Northern Ireland.

INSURANCE ACT DISPENSING

Physicians and National War Formulary.

—Issue of the Drug Tariff to insurance practitioners who have expressed a desire to have a copy as some guide in the comparison of the prices of mixtures has been requested by the Insurance Acts Committee of the British Medical Association.

Amendments to Drug Tariff.—Certain amendments have been made in the Drug Tariff, mainly in order to bring it into conformity with the National War Formulary which came into force for National Health Insurance dispensing purposes on December 1. Where decoctions, infusions and medicated waters (except aq. chlorof. and aq. menth. pip., in the National War Formulary) are ordered, the price for the ex. conc. preparation is allowed. Where the N.W.F. provides alternatives, the chemist is required to endorse the prescription with the ingredient used. There are numerous deletions and adjustments; seven strengths and quantities of insulin have been included; and part VII of the Tariff has been discontinued.

Chester.—At the annual meeting of the Insurance Committee, held recently, it was reported that prescriptions dispensed during the twelve months under review numbered 77,066, an increase of 4,471 on the previous year. The total cost was £3,496, of which £2,076 represented ingredient costs. The total was an increase of £505 over the previous year's figure.

Middlesex.—The County Pharmaceutical Committee has decided to protest to the National Pharmaceutical Union against the inadequate time allowed for overhaul of existing stocks and purchase of new materials between publication of the National War Formulary and its becoming operative, and upon the lack of consultation between the committee responsible for the Formulary and bodies representative of N.H.I. contractors. The average cost of ingredients per 1,000 prescriptions in the area of the Middlesex Insurance Committee in July amounted to £28 7s. 9d. and in August to £29 7s. 7d.—increases of 44.70 per cent. and 47.35 per cent. over pre-war figures. The average dispensing fees per 1,000 prescriptions in July amounted to £18 2s. 11d., and in August to £18 2s. 8d.increases of 0.85 per cent. in July and 1.69 per cent. in August over the corresponding pre-war figures. A resolution was passed expressing the Pharmaceutical Committee's appreciation of the able, courteou conscientious and tactful manner in whic Dr. Thomas Dewar had discharged h duties as secretary to the committee durir his tenure of office.

ECONOMY ADVICE TO DOCTORS

Urging further and immediate economic in drugs and medicaments upon medic practitioners, a leading article in the "Lancet" (December 6, p. 704) includes the following: "If we are to avoid the nigh mare of actual rationing of drugs, we mu wake up to the fact that we must economi: now. Happily, when we set out to produce a particular therapeutic action there a often several ways of achieving the desire result; and when we have to choose preparation of a drug, a great deal of lat tude is permissible without significant altering the pharmacological action. The there is plenty of scope for economy prescribing; and the matter rarely involve sacrifice by anybody, though it need forethought by the doctor. Just now the common drugs which must be used spa ingly are aspirin and phenacetin, alcoho glucose, mercury and liqu glycerin, paraffin, and unless the non-essential us of these are curtailed those whose healt really depends on them will have to short. Even where one of them is certain needed we must avoid ordering 8 oz. whe 6 oz. will do, and the direction on tl aspirin should read: 'Take one, and repe if necessary,' not 'Take two.' Befo prescribing any drug, the practition might well ask himself two question First, is the substance chemically simil to any foodstuff or material which is no rationed? And secondly, does the dri come from abroad? Liniments are hall cousins to the salad dressings of happi days; ointments should be regarded wi the respect we pay to the butter ration, ar the recollection that glycerin is an alcoh should inspire that conservatism which evokes from the canny host an agonise 'Say when!' It is often forgotten the malt is primarily an emulsifying ager and we are apt to credit it with almo mystical nutritional qualities which certainly does not possess. War babi will be found most accommodating swallowing cod liver oil neat instead malt and oil."

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY'S WAR AID FUND

CONTRIBUTIONS to the Pharmaceutical Society's War Aid Fund now amount to £16,937 13s. Among recent subscribers are the following:-

£32 5s. 5d.—York Chemists' Association is. a week fund.

£25.—Morgan Brothers (Publishers), Ltd., on behalf of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. £15 15s.—E. Griffiths Hughes, Ltd., Man-

chester. £10.—Billington & Sons, Barnsley; C. F.

Thackray, Ltd., Leeds.

£5 ss.—T. C. Neville Booth, Old Southgate;
A. I. Robinson, Bishops Stortford; E. W. and
P. Twiss, Warrington; H. T. Illingworth, Harrogate.

£5.—Miss J. D. Richardson, Hitchin; J. T. Appleton, Sheffield; J. R. Burdon, Bury St. Edmunds; R. G. Dann, Hawarden; A. G. Laidlaw, Lockerbie.

£4 11s. 6d.—J. O. Bard, Somerton. £3 15s.—Sheffield and District Branch. £3.—W. Reid, Cupar. £2 16s.—Rotherham Pharmacists' Associa-

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tion.

£2 2s.—A. W. Bromley, Edgware; W. A. H. Ball, Warwick; C. Parkinson, Burnley; C. P. Gilbert, Sheffield; J. Gordon, Stranraer; H. C. Snow, Wallington; D. Findlay, Airdrie; R. W. Crooke, London, S.W.; A. S. Peake, London, N.W.I; H. M. Gaffin, Manchester; A. D. Daysh, Llangollen; E. Arthur, Lagos; W. R. Parkin, Stevenage; J. Swire & Son, Halifax; E. B. Pattison, Carlisle; Miss C. Skinner, Edinburgh; Miss M. G. Parkinson, Kingston; S. H. White, London, W.I.
£2.—D. C. Jones, Ware; R. A. Hudgrith, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
£1 13s. 6d.—W. Griffiths, New Malden.
£1 1s. 6d.—Miss M. Haworth, Wiltshire.
£1 1s.—G. E. Smith, Hindhead; the Anglo-Scottish Surgical Stores, Ltd., Glasgow; W. H.

firs.—G. E. Smith, Hindhead; the Anglo-Scottish Surgical Stores, Ltd., Glasgow; W. H. Peake, Seaford; E. E. Jones, West Bromwich; C. M. Warner, Wolverhampton; G. Dann, Church Stretton; R. Thomson, Elgin; Miss E. Sargent, Manchester; D. J. Abrahamson, Salford; N. F. Maggs, Frome; J. L. Robertson, Chertsey; E. Harrison, Llandudno; C. D. Cumber, Bournemouth; Miss M. M. Whitter, Worthing; L. Ingram, Birmingham; W. G. Owen, Newcastle Emlyn; R. W. Raine, Ltd., Middleton-in-Teesdale; E. H. Oliver, Wednesfield; J. H. Shepherd, Woodville; S. G. Constance, Longhope; I. Kershaw, Egham: F. W. neid; J. H. Shepherd, Woodville; S. G. Constance, Longhope; J. Kershaw, Egham; F. W. Dutton, Chesterfield; J. W. Fairbairn, Cardiff; T. Verity, Pately Bridge; Harsant & Lee, Epsom; H. Beck, London, W.C.2; W. Smith, Sowerby Bridge; C. Greenberg, Abertridwr; T. Lamb, Newcastle-on-Tyne; G. R. Hill, Pickering; G. Woodhouse, Chatham; J. D. Rose, Jarrow-on-Tyne; T. H. Levy, Llandudno; Miss M. G. Wagstaff, Harrow Weald; W. Gill,

Nottingham; V. Wood, St. Austell; C. E. Clague, Formby; C. F. C. Gilpin, Luton; G. B. West, Cardiff; H. Fayers, Aylesbury; J. Y. Bowden, Farnworth; E. Dunn, W. Stanley; C. Coles, Bristol; J. B. McDonald, Perth; L. W. Williamson, Godalming; J. A. Tulloch, Glasgow; Mrs. E. W. Kassner, Shinfield; H. L. Furness, Bude; Mrs. V. N. Grey, Ditchling; C. W. Hancock, Shildon; H. Lewty, Lancaster; G. Girvan, Glasgow; W. I. Balfour, Cheam; W. Beck, Birmingham; H. J. Hoyle, London, S.W.6; P. R. S. Sharp, Northampton; M. Gluss, Bedford; T. E. Dunstan, St. Agnes; M. Smith, jun., Birmingham; G. Barrowman, Renfrew; T. H. Weatherill, Chesham; D. G. Beck, Birmingham; R. R. Beck, Birmingham; A. R. Wheatley, Longleavens; W. Wolstenholme, Cheltenham; V. F. Hayman, Aylesbury; W. N. Kennedy, Rothbury; J. C. Smith, Derby; H. Myers, Manchester; W. A. M. Hourston, Edinburgh; W. J. Pinchen, East Finchley; H. A. C. Thomas, Llanelly; T. James, Welling; G. Grant, Dunbar; Miss D. E. Robinson, Cookham; J. F. Harrington, Ltd., London, W.8; W. L. Owen, Ruddlan; H. F. Hartley, Iceland; D. A. Smith, Churt; F. McBeath, Warwick; P. C. Freeman, London, S.W.II; W. J. Hardy, Belfast; A. A. Marshall (Chemists), Ltd.; Miss W. M. Draper, Norwich.

Industrial Health in Factories—The British Medical Association has issued a "Report of the Committee on Industrial Health in Factories" (price sixpence). The report urges that "more emphasis should be placed on the preventive aspects of industrial medicine, that there should be closer association between the medical profession and industry, and that the part played by industrial factors in the causation of ill-health and disease should be more fully appreciated by both medical practitioners and employers." After estimating that industry loses some $31\frac{1}{2}$ million weeks work a year through ill-health, largely colds, influenza and gastric conditions, a financial loss of £30 million, the report suggests that the loss could be much reduced by medical care of the workers during working hours. Medical supervision means, the report says, "a continuous supervision of the health of the individual worker in his industrial environment; the prevention as far as possible of physical and mental illness; a service for the initial treatment of injury; and an efficient medical liaison between the factory and outside medical services, such as the patient's own doctor, the hospital, the public health authority, and the rehabilitation services."

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WESTERN IRELAND CHEMISTS

At a meeting in Sligo recently, Sligo pharmacists received a deputation from the Mayo Pharmaceutical Association, with a view to forming a provincial organisation of pharmacists. Mr. Hewson (president) spoke of the need for strong organisation in view of the uncertainty of the times. The desire existed in Mayo for an active provincial association, and they were prepared to give such an organisation their utmost support. He suggested, as a preliminary step, that a Sligo local and county Association should be formed. He then offered as a basis for the provincial organisation the proposals that the Association should be called the Western Chemists' Association; that the meetings should be held at least quarterly in one of the following centres: Galway, Sligo, Westport or Castlebar, and a town in co. Roscommon to be fixed. The objects of the Western Chemists' Association should be to regulate prices of drugs and packed goods, dispensing charges, etc., maintain minimum reta prices for such other articles as were sol by members, and promote reciprocatio between members in regard to trad interests; also to endeavour to hav legislation passed to improve professions status.

Mr. Toher, who welcomed the May deputation to Sligo, supported the idea (a Provincial Association. Mr. Mulrean emphasised the necessity of consolidating the ground gained before proceeding with other areas. Messrs. Adamson, Smith, Or Durcan, and McKane also spoke. It withen decided to form a Sligo local organistion, and the following officers were elected Mr. T. P. Toher, President; Mr. M. Mulreany, Secretary; and Mr. J. T. If Orr, Treasurer. The new Association worganise pharmacists in county Sligo, ar will co-operate with the Mayo Pharmaceu ical Association in forming a Wester Chemists' Association.

REPLACING WAR-DAMAGED GOODS

Goods controlled under the Limitation of Supplies (Toilet Preparations) Order, 1941, may, if damaged or destroyed by enemy action, be replaced free of quota under a new general licence (S.R. & O., 1941, No. 2061) which has just been issued by the Board of Trade. The bombed trader must send to the Board of Trade (B/R), Carlton Hotel, Bournemouth, a declaration showing the date and place of war damage and an estimate of the extent of his loss of toilet preparations; he must then serve an application, on a specified form (B/R.5), on his supplier. If the supplier is registered, he is authorised to supply goods of his own manufacture, outside his quota, to the amount of the application. After delivering the replacement goods, the supplier returns the certificate of delivery to the Board of Trade within seven days. If the supplier is not registered (e.g., if he is a wholesaler), he must not supply the bombed trader with toilet preparations of his own manufacture, and needs no special authority for supplying toilet preparations manufactured by someone else. He may, however, wish to obtain toilet preparations from a registered manufacturer outside the manufacturer's quota, to replace the goods which he had supplied to the bombed trader. He should therefore retain all applications, and at the end of two months send them to the Board of

Trade and indicate the registered supplie from whom he wishes to obtain goods replenish his stocks. Special licences w be issued to his suppliers up to a total value not exceeding five-sixths of the val-(excluding purchase tax) of the goods has supplied to bombed traders. Forms f use under the new licence, and explanato notes on their use, may be obtained fro the Board of Trade, Industries and Man factures Department 2 (B/R), Carlto Hotel, Bournemouth. Registered supplie under the Limitation of Supplies (Misco laneous) (No. 11) Order, 1941, are reminde that all certificates of delivery attached bombed traders' applications in possession at the end of the restriction period should be forwarded to the Boa of Trade immediately. Where applicatio were served in duplicate under earli licences, one copy of the application shou similarly be forwarded immediately to t Board of Trade. If all the replaceme goods had been delivered by November 3 1941, the date of delivery should be i dicated. If delivery had not been cor pleted by that date the supplier shou state the value of goods actually deliver up to November 30; the Board of Tramust then be informed within seven da after the remainder of the goods have be delivered.

TRADE NOTES

Admiration for the Chemist.—Elsewhere in this issue Mr. Martin Daniels, United Drug Co., Ltd., Nottingham, relates his impressions following a day he spent in a chemist's shop recently.

Increase in Price.—Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe, Sheffield, state that the wholesale and retail price of Sanizal household disinfectant will be advanced on January 1, 1942. Details are given on

another page.

Homburg Pharma Products.—Camden Chemical Co., Ltd., Nottingham House, Nottingham Street, London, W.C.I, announce that they can supply Kamillosan, Deriphyllin, Transpulmin and other products, details of which will be sent on

request.

Price Changes.—T. J. Smith & Nephew, Ltd., Neptune Street, Hull, in their advertisement in this issue print a list of price changes effective from January 1, 1942. The products concerned include Elastoplast bandages and extension plasters, Semiplast bandages, Paragon bandages and plasters.

Disinfection by Vapour Penetration.—For the Bacterol vapour system of disinfection and disinfestation of materials the advantages urged by the makers, Bacterol, Ltd., 435 Strand, London, W.C.2, are that the process is practically dry, the temperature never reaches 100° F., and the apparatus is extremely simple. Thus nothing is made wet, corrodes, or becomes overheated; nothing becomes stained, burned, bleached or discoloured. Spores of B. anthracis and B. subtilis are destroyed in five minutes.

Pharmacist's Diary.—A pocket diary for 1942 issued by James Taylor (Trongate), Ltd., wholesale and manufacturing chemists, Glasgow, C.I, includes a synopsis of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1933, revised to include the modification in the regulations governing strychnine sales, a summary of the Methylated Spirits (Sale by Retail) (Scotland) Act, 1937, and various conversion tables, as well as the text of Charles Lett's & Co.'s Business Man's Notebook and Diary, 1942. The diary measures $4\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. \times $\frac{7}{16}$ in., is bound in green leatherette, and carries a pencil.

Proprietary Articles Trade Association Alterations to Protected List.—Parke, Davis & Co.. Prices in Ireland (Eire): C.L.O. creosoted emulsion, 8 fl. oz., 2s. 6d., 2os. 8d. doz.; 16 fl. oz., 4s. 6d., 36s. 9d. doz.; Neko germicidal soap, 1s. 9d., 14s. 3d. doz.; shaving cream, 2s. 3d., 18s. doz.

Putnam's Dependable Service. Chlorozone, Putnam's, 6 oz., 2s. 3d., 2os. 3d. doz.; 1 pt., 5s. 8d., 51s. doz.; ½ gal., 16s. 11d., 12s. 8d. each; Putnam gizard capsules, chick size, 25's, 1s. 9d., 15s. 9d. doz.; 10o's, 5s. 11d., 53s. 3d. doz.; 25o's, 13s., 117s. doz.; 1000's, 47s. 10d., 35s. 10d. each; pullet size, 25's, 2s. 10d., 25s. 6d. doz.; 10o's, 8s. 9d., 78s. 9d.; 25o's, 2os. 3d., 182s. 3d. doz.; 1000's, 73s. 2d., 54s. 11d. each; adult size, 25's, 3s. 8d., 33s. doz.; 10o's, 11s. 10d., 106s. 6d. doz.; 25o's, 28s. 2d., 253s. 6d. doz.; 1000's, 95s. 8d., 71s. 9d. each.

Additions to Protected List.—British Schering, Ltd. Arcanol tablets, tubes of ten 15-gr., 2s., 18s. doz., tax 3s. doz., inclusive retail price, 2s. 3d.; Atophan tablets, tubes of twenty $7\frac{1}{2}$ -gr., 3s. 9d., 33s. 9d. doz., tax 5s. $7\frac{1}{2}$ d. doz., i.r.p. 4s. 3d.; Atophan balsam, tubes of approximately 13 oz., 4s., 36s. doz., tax 6s. doz., i.r.p. 4s. 6d.; Medinal tablets, tubes of ten 5-gr., is. 3d., iis. 3d. doz., tax is. $10\frac{1}{2}$ d. doz., i.r.p. is. 5d.; Medinal tablets, tubes of ten 7½-gr., 1s. 10d., 16s. 6d. doz., tax 2s. 9d. doz., i.r.p. 2s. 1d.; Neutralon, boxes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2s. 8d., 24s. doz., tax 4s. doz., i.r.p. 3s.; Neutralon, belladonna, boxes of $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 2s. 10d., 25s. 6d. doz., tax 4s. 3d. doz., i.r.p. 3s. 2d.; Veramon tablets, tubes of ten 6-gr., is. 8d., 15s. doz., tax 2s. 6d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 101d.

Alterations.—H. & T. Kirby & Co., Ltd., Staphoids, 2s. 6d., 21s. doz., tax 3s. 6d. doz., i.r.p. 2s. $9\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Taylors (Cash Chemists) Midland, Ltd. Lobelline lozenges, 1s. 4d., 12s. doz., tax

2s. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 6d.

C. H. White (Wholesale Chemists), Ltd. Fru-Tuss (cough cure), Is. 1½d., 9s. doz., tax 1s. 6d. doz., i.r.p. 1s. 3d.; 2s. 8½d., 21s. 6d. doz., tax 3s. 7d. doz., i.r.p. 3s. Quantity terms discontinued.

Business Changes

Mr. J. J. Rohan, M.P.S.I., has reopened the City Pharmacy, 78 Oliver Plunkett Street, Cork.

Mr. Thomas H. Hall, Ph.C., F.S.M.C., has acquired the business carried on by Frank Edwards, Ltd., at 192 Cowbridge Road, Cardiff, and 46 Cardiff Road, Llandaff.

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PERSONALITIES

Mr. F. H. LEES, F.I.C., chief analyst and head of the control laboratories, Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford, is retiring at the end of 1941 after forty-two years' service with the company. Dr. G. E. Foster has been appointed to succeed him.

MR. E. J. Dobson, M.P.S., Mayor of Deal, who, as recently recorded (C. & D.,



Mr. E. J. Dobson

December 13, p. 328), has been appointed an alderman of the borough, has played a major part in or-ganising the town's War Weapons Week and its successful British Restaurant. He recently broadcast from London to the United States of America in acknowledgment of a gift of £1,094 from Deal,

Mr. E. J. Dobson New Jersey, for the relief of air-raid distress in Deal, Kent.

MR. H. NEVILLE DALE, B. Pharm. (Lond.), Ph.C., M.P.S., has been appointed to the active control of a new company that has been formed to take over the assets of the National Drug Co., Ltd., Johannesburg, South Africa. The title of the new company is Union Pharma Chemicals (Proprietary), Ltd. Mr. Dale has been for four years secretary of the Transvaal Pharmaceutical Society and has represented the Society at annual conferences of the Associated Pharmaceutical Societies of South Africa, of which he is a vice-president and chairman of the Northern Executive.

Mr. Shinner, the new president of the Ulster Chemists' Association (see p. 403), was born in Dublin and served his apprenticeship with Mr. C. Edward Hill, Graignena-Managh, co. Kilkenny. He was improver and later senior assistant with McAdam & Bates, Ltd., Omagh, and subsequently with Mr. James Dundee, University Road, Belfast, and Grattan & Co., Ltd., Cornmarket, Belfast. He qualified in 1918, while with the latter firm. Later he had experience with Mr. H. E. Young, Londonderry, and Mr. W. E. Wilson, North Street, Belfast, the late Mr. T. Johnston, Lisburn, and R. W. McKnight & Co., Belfast. He set up in business on his own account in 1929. During the April air raid his dwelling house was destroyed.

BIRTHS

McClenahan.—On December 15, wife of Mr. James McClenahan, M.P.S.N.I., secretary of the Ulster Chemists' Association, 39 Victoria Street, Belfast, of a son.

Morley Martin.—At Grenville Nursing Home, Bideford, recently, Betty (née Coward), the wife of Mr. J. G. Morley Martin, M.P.S., Northam, N. Devon, of

Wade.—At Gardie, Midyell, Shetland, on December 17, Rita (née Jamieson), the wife of Hubert O. Wade, M.P.S., 6 Mulbery Place, Edinburgh, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES :

ROGERS-SKINNER.-At Holy Trinity, West Hill, London, S.W., on December 27, Arnold Rogers, B.Pharm., Ph.C., 27 Wheldrake Road, Firth Park, Sheffield, 5, to Vera Ida Skinner, Southfields, London, S.W.18.

Trinity Watt—Smart.—At Church, Aberdeen, on December 17, 1941, James West Watt, M.P.S., 32 Lilybank Place, Aberdeen, to Flora Macdonald Smart.

DEATHS

ALLIN.—At the Durban Sanatorium, South Africa, on September 7, 1941, Mr. Thomas May Allin. Mr. Allin was born in Devon on September 19, 1867, and served his apprenticeship at Holsworthy, Devon. Later he worked in Hertford and Buck-After qualifying, he went to South Africa in 1894 under contract to Reed & Champions, Durban. After two years he was made manager of a branch business at the corner of Berea and Currie Roads, Durban, and in June 1906 he opened his own business at the corner of Cato and Berea Roads. This business, which he later rebuilt, is still conducted under his name, though he retired in 1933.

MACINTOSH.—At his home in Pretoria, South Africa, on October 30, Mr. Robert Macintosh, pharmaceutical chemist. Mr. Macintosh was a Scotsman, and passed the Major examination of the Pharmaceutical Society in 1894. In 1897 he went to Rhodesia, and while there he took part in the initial conference which led to the formation of the Pharmaceutical Society of Rhodesia. He settled in the Transvaal in 1903, and on the passing of the Transvaal Pharmacy Ordinance of 1904 started the Transvaal School of Pharmacy. Elected a

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member of the Transvaal Pharmacy Board, he remained a member of it till the coming into existence of the South African Pharmacy Board, of which he was an elected member until three years ago, when he was appointed a Government nominee. Macintosh was engaged in retail pharmacy in Johannesburg before entering the wholesale drug business, first with Petersen, Ltd., and later with Lennon, Ltd.

SANDBROOK.—Recently, Mr. John Sandbrook, M.P.S., Friern Court Road, Fording-

bridge, aged seventy-five.

STEWART.—At Kirkcaldy, on December 18, Mr. Charles Stewart, M.P.S., aged seventy-three. Mr. Stewart carried on business in the town for forty-five years. A member of the North British Executive of the Pharmaceutical Society, he had also a long connexion with Kirkcaldy Insurance Committee, and had acted as chairman of benefit subcommittee for the medical twenty-five years. For many years he was treasurer and senior deacon of Whyte's Causeway Baptist Church. Mr. Stewart was an original member of Kirkcaldy Rotary Club and its president in 1924.

RECENT WILLS

Mr. Joseph Suche, M.P.S.I., 107 Upper Georges Street, Dun Laoghaire, Dublin, who died on September 11, left personal estate in England and Eire valued at £9,750.

MR. WILLIAM WHITAKER, M.P.S., 27 Nightingale Road, Hitchin, Herts, who died on September 11, left estate of the gross value of £4,946 with net personalty £3,509.

Mr. David Anderson, M.P.S., 21 Broadway Parade, Crouch End, London, N.8, who died on August 15, left estate of the gross value of £7,744 with net personalty £6,097.

Mr. Albert HEMSLEY CARPENTER, M.P.S., 35 Rockleigh Avenue, Leigh on Sea, who died at Torquay on August 6, aged seventy-four, left £2,587 gross, with net personalty £2,074.

MR. WALTER FURNESS, M.P.S., 13 Cambridge Road, Ansdell, Lytham St. Annes, Lancs, who died on April 18, left estate of the gross value of £4,017, with net personalty £3,952.

Mr. Frederic Albert Graham, chemist and druggist, 21 Beaulieu Road, Bournemouth, Hants, who died on February 24, left estate of the gross value of £10,105, with net personalty £1,661.

TRADE MARKS

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," December 3, 1941)

Cross device (limited to colour green); pharmaceutical, veterinary and sanitary substances, toilet paper, weed killers, etc. (5) (IV). By Newton, Chambers & Co., Ltd., Thorncliffe Ironworks, near Sheffield. 616,341 (Associated).

"THE WALDORF"; for toilet paper and paper towels (16) (IV). By Scott Paper Co., Corner of Front and Market Streets, Chester, Penn-

sylvania, U.S.A. 615,548 (Associated). "Durex"; for combs (21) (IV). By O. & M. Kleemann, Ltd., 156-62 Oxford Street, London, W.1. 616,199.

(From "The Trade Marks Journal," December 10, 1941)

"AMOLINE"; for sensitized photographic paper (1) (IV). By Drawing Office Supplies, Ltd., 15-17 St. Ann's Street, Westminster, London, S.W.I. 616,527.
"COMAX"; for industrial chemicals (I) (IV).

By I.C.I. (Dyestuffs), Ltd., Wexham Road,

"Slough. 616,572.
"SLIPCO"; for anti-freezing preparations (I) (IV). By Slip Products Co., Ltd., Ling House, Dominion Street, London, E.C.2. 616,724.

"Arianné"; for soaps, perfumery, essential oils, hair lotions and dentifrices, etc. (3) (IV). By Newcastle-upon-Tyne Co-operative Society, Ltd., 117 Newgate Street, Newcastle-

upon-Тупе. 616,519.
"Мекірент"; for toilet preparations for the teeth and dentures (3) (IV). By F. C. Calvert & Co., Ltd., Gibbon Street, Bradford, Man-

chester. 616,525.

"PERMELAST"; for elastic bandages (5) (IV). By Viscolax, Ltd., Levant Mill, Padiham, Lancs. 616,290 (Associated).

"Zestels"; for pharmaceutical preparations (5) (IV). By Cross of Enfield, Ltd., 476 Hertford Road, Enfield Highway, Middlesex. 616,362.

"MARIE"; for sanitary towels or tampons (5) (IV). By M. I. Downing, 306 Lees Road, Oldham, Lancs. 616,522.
"MATMED"; for all goods (5) (IV). By Wands, The Company of the C Ltd., 21 Wellington Street, Leicester. 616,605.
"VERITAIN"; for pharmaceutical preparations for affections of the blood circulation (5) (IV). By Knoll, Ltd., 38 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.3. 616,717.

"Bebst"; for feeding-bottle teats and baby soothers (10) (IV). By Roberta Manufacturing Co., Ltd., 6-12 Triangle Road, London

E.8. 615,506.

E.8. 615,506.

"ALFOBLEASE"; for surgical and medical instruments, etc. (10) (IV). By Alexander & Fowler, Ltd., 59 Pembroke Place, Liverpool, 3. 616,513 (Associated).

"Dunlop Forr"; (word "Dunlop" disclaimed) for all goods (17) (IV). By Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., Holly Lane, Erdington, Birmingham, 612,768 (Associated). ham. 612,768 (Associated).

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Official organ of The Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, The Pharmaceutical Society of Northern Ireland, The Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland and of other Chemists' Societies in the Empire

VOL. CXXXVII

JANUARY 3, 1942

NO. 3230

The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in this paper or described in its editorial columns should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

Shorter N.H.I. Credit

Wholesalers now are strict in the matter of credit. A month may be allowed to regular customers, but insurance chemists, obtaining special preparations from particular makers, must either send cash with order or pay on delivery. Yet Insurance Committees still take an average of two months to repay the chemists' outlay. In present war-time conditions this is too long. The remedy is simple: revive the method of a payment on account when prescriptions are delivered to the pricing bureau. Only one initial payment would be necessary, so simplifying Insurance Committee accounting. According to present procedure December forms (some already a month old) are delivered during the first three days of January and paid for in full during first two weeks in February. January forms delivered in February are paid for in March.

If the average value of a prescription form is about one shilling then a "safe" sum for the Insurance Committee to pay on account would be sixpence per form. If the chemist who delivers his December prescriptions by the third day of January

receives on, say, January 14-with his cheque in full for November forms-an advance payment for December forms calculated at sixpence for each form submitted. he will then have been paid, roughly, the value of material supplied (as distinct from dispensing fees due) and the period of credit given to the Committee will have been substantially reduced. After that initial payment no further adjustment will ordinarily be necessary for, so long as a chemist delivers to the Bureau early in each month another bundle of prescriptions as security for the initial advance payment made to him, the Insurance Committee is safe in releasing later in the month a cheque for the full value of the prescriptions delivered one month previously. Minor adjustments would be necessary in special cases. Rate of payment in advance would be an agreed figure. Chemists joining the panel would not receive payment on account for the first month. Contractors resigning would receive as last payment value of last bundle less amount of initial advance. The Insurance Committee would see that the number of prescriptions deposited each month was sufficient security for advance payment already made. If prescriptions were not forthcoming in good time no cheque would be dispatched on the next pay day. That advance, paid one month earlier, would help the contractor to make prompt payments to his drug house.

Post-war Restoration of Trade Practices

From time to time during the war, in order to meet the national demands, many rules and practices, which were established custom before the war, between employer and employee, have had to be abandoned. To ensure the restoration of pre-war labour conditions, a Bill entitled "Restoration of Pre-war Trade Practices" has been pre-"Trade Practice" sented to Parliament. which is defined in the Bill, "in relation to an undertaking or branch of an undertaking, means any rule, practice or custom (whether obtaining by virtue of contracts of employment or otherwise) observed in the undertaking or branch with respect to the class or classes of persons to be or not to be

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employed therein, or with respect to the conditions of employment, hours of work or working conditions of the persons or any class of the persons so employed."

The Bill lavs down that where a trade practice obtaining immediately before the war has been departed from in an undertaking during the war the employer shall, within two months of a date to be appointed by order, restore or permit the restoration of the practice and maintain it for eighteen months. If restoration was effected before the appointed date it shall be continued for eighteen months from that date. If an undertaking or branch of an undertaking began to be carried on during the war, the employer is placed under a similar obligation to introduce and maintain such trade practices as obtained immediately before the war in undertakings or branches of undertakings carried on in circumstances most nearly analogous.

An agreement to modify or waive the obligation to restore trade practices (or for the reference of the question of modification of waiver to arbitration) may be made as respects any undertaking or branch between the employer or an organisation of employers and a trade union whose custom it was before the war to maintain a trade practice in that undertaking or branch or any others carried on in analogous circumstances. If such an agreement has been made the employer is deemed to have discharged his obligation so long as he complies with the terms of the agreement (or arbitration award).

If any question arises whether an obligation is imposed on an employer or whether he has discharged his obligation, that question may be reported to the Minister by any employers' organisation or trade union which in the opinion of the Minister habitually takes part in the settlement of wages and working conditions in the trade or industry in question. If suitable agreed machinery for settling the question already exists the Minister must refer the question to that machinery. If it does not exist the Minister must take such other steps as appear to him expedient for settling it. If a question is not settled by these means or if a settlement is unlikely within a reasonable time the Minister must refer i for compulsory arbitration.

The remaining provisions of the Bill deawith the setting up of arbitration tribunal and the definition of their powers and duties, legal proceedings in respect of defaul in complying with an award of an Arbitration Tribunal, the position of undertaking carried on by the Crown and Local Authorities and the application of the Bill t Scotland and Northern Ireland.

DEMOCRATIC PHARMACY

An address to the Sheffield Branch by Mr. W. S. Howells (vice-president of the Pharmaceutical Society) on December had the title "A Democratic Pharmaceutical Society." Mr. J. E. Crowe (chain man of the Branch) presided. Mr. Howell said that the constitution of the Societ as set out in its Royal Charter of Incorporation was fundamentally democratic. Variou Acts of Parliament had made changes ithe constitution, but all had strengthene this democratic character; statutor changes had, however, slightly weakene the democratic character of the Society

Conflicting Functions of the Society

The Pharmaceutical Society differed from similar bodies in other callings in that it objects were of opposing kinds, namely trade-protection and professional. The lat Sir William Glyn-Jones had been full conscious of the inconsistencies of th Society's objects, and had advocated tha the Society should become purely a trade protection body, and that its other object should be transferred to a semi-governmen body, to be known as a Pharmacy Board On the other hand, views advanced by bot Mr. Melhuish and Mr. Mallinson had sug gested, in effect, that the Society shoul cease to act as a trade-protection society and Mr. Howells said he entirely agree that this object of the Society should b discarded. His opinion was based upon th following considerations: (1) The protect tion of those who carried on the business of chemists and druggists (i.e. employer phan macists) was an object inconsistent wit the present membership of the Society (2) The extension of the Society's object of "protection" to all members would no be practicable. Mr. Howells thought might be found that a change in th Society's mode of government would become inevitable.

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CHEMISTRY OF THERAPEUTIC **SUBSTANCES**

by F. Prescott, M.Sc., Ph.D., A.I.C., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

X.—Dyes

Most of the dyes that have been used in nedicine may be classified chemically into

line and azo dyes.

Triphenylmethane Dyes.—These are derivatives of triphenylmethane, $H.C.(C_8H_5)_3$, crystalline substance which is, however, juite devoid of any colour. The dyes are formed by the introduction of amino, by are formed by the introduction of amino, and the substituted amino (e.g. methylamino) and the substituted amino (e.g. methylamino) and the distribution of the benzene rings.

The substituted amino (e.g. methylamino) and the distribution of the benzene rings.

The distribution of the distribution and the distribution aminor distribution and the the strict of t ine, or triaminomethyltriphenylcarbinol. t is used as a microscopical stain (carboluchsin) and for the treatment of the skin nfection known as epidermophytosis.

distribution as crystal late violet and methyl rosaniline, has found many therapeutic uses. The pure substance shexamethyl triphenylcarbinol:—

$$\sim$$
 N(CH₃)₂ N(CH₃)₂ N(CH₃)₂

llthough the medicinal product may conain the pentamethyl compound. Actullly the tetra- and penta-compounds have practically the same therapeutic ffect as the hexa-compound. It is a powerful antiseptic with a selective action on gram-positive organisms. A solution of in 1,000 to 1 in 50 is used as an antiseptic or skin infections, and in the form of a reatment of burns, particularly of the cand, feet and face. It forms a light exible tan over the site of the burn and the same time exerts a strong antiseptic ction. A solution of the dye has also been -2 per cent. spray or jelly it is used in the

used in the treatment of blepharitis, mycotic skin infections, thrush, impetigo, and internally as an anthelmintic. Methyl violet is a mixture of tetra-, penta- and hexamethyl pararosaniline, pararosaniline being another name for methyl rosaniline. It has been almost entirely replaced by gentian violet.

Malachite green is p, p'-tetramethyldia-minotriphenylcarbinol. It has been used as an antiseptic dressing and spray, but it has been replaced by brilliant green, the viride nitens of the B.P.C. This resembles malachite green, but it contains four ethyl groups in place of the methyl groups of the

latter dye:-

Brilliant green differs from gentian violet in being strongly bactericidal to B. coli and bacteria of the typhoid group. It is used as an antiseptic for wounds in a 1 in 1,000 to I in 2,000 solution as it is said to promote epithelisation and the formation granulation tissue. It is also useful in the treatment of certain skin infections. mixture of gentian violet and brilliant green, 0.5 per cent. of each in equal quantities of alcohol and water, is known as liquor tinctorium, or Bonney's blue. This is a non-irritant antiseptic for sterilising the skin before operations. Triple dye is a mixture of gentian violet 2 per cent., brilliant green I per cent., and acriflavine I per cent. in aqueous solution or in a jelly. It is used in the treatment of burns.

Acridine Dyes.—Acridine, or dibenzopyridine, is a heterocyclic compound from which a number of dyes are derived.

Acriflavine, one of the most important of these, is a mixture of the hydrochloride of 2:8-diamino-10-methyl acridinium chloride and diaminoacridine dihydrochloride. The former compound has the formula

$$H_2N$$
 N
 N
 CH_3
 CH_3

Being soluble in water, alcohol, glycerol and a number of other solvents it can be used as an antiseptic in a variety of media. It is one of the best all-round antiseptics, since its activity is not appreciably diminished by the presence of organic matter, and it does not interfere with the activity of phagocytes in the concentrations normally used. It is also non-irritant and more powerful against streptococci than mercuric chloride, phenol, or chloramine. Acriflavine is used as an antiseptic in a I in 1,000 aqueous solution—liquor acriflavinæ B.P.C.—but strengths ranging from this up to 1 per cent, have been used for local conditions of the skin, ear, mouth and throat. It is also used alone or with tannic acid in the treatment of burns. Euflavine or trypaflavine, is an orange or reddish-brown powder prepared from acriflavine by neutralisation and precipitation with sodium chloride. It is a mixture of 2:8-diamino-10-methylacridinium chloride and diaminoacridine monohydrochloride. Being less acid than acriflavine, stronger solutions can be used without damage to the tissues. Like acriflavine, the dye is used internally in the treatment of urinary infections and for impregnating lint dressings (Standard Dressings Nos. 10–12, B.P.C. Supp.). Homoflavine, which closely resembles acriflavine, is the hydrochloride 3:7 - dimethyl-2:8 - diamino-methylacridinium chloride. Proflavine, which like acriflavine, is strongly bactericidal to all the common pathogenic organisms, is 2:8-diaminoacridine sulphate. Solutions of proflavine, which are active at a dilution of I in 200,000, are said to be even safer than acriflavine at the same dilution. They may therefore be used in the peritoneum and applied to living brain tissue without damage. Rivanol, a proprietary antiseptic of the acridine class, is 2-ethoxy-6: 9-diaminoacridine lactate.

Azo-dyes.—These compounds contain the azo-group, -N=N-, linked to

substituted aromatic nuclei. Bordeaux and Bordeaux S are naphthaleneazonaphthol derivatives used as colouring agents in pharmacy. Other azo dyes, sur Sudan III (aminoazobenzeneazonaphthol) and Congo red (sodium dipheny bisazobisnaphthylamine-4-sulphonate) a used as microscopical stains. Congo red also used intravenously for the diagnor of amyloid disease. In this condition t tissues affected readily take up Congo re so that if a known amount of the dye injected intravenously the concentrati in the blood slowly falls. Biebrich scar R or scarlet red (B.P.C.) is a red dve us to regenerate skin and hasten epithelisation Chemically it is o-tolueneazo-o-toluenea: β -naphthol and is usually used as a 5 T cent. ointment. Diacetylaminoazotoluei $CH_3 \cdot C_6H_4 \cdot N = N \cdot C_6H_3 \cdot CH_3 \cdot N$ (CO. CI (Pellidol), is a non-staining compou used for the same purposes as scarlet re Two azo dyes, known as Trypan red a Trypan blue, are effective against trypan somes in the test tube, but they are lit used in medicine, although Trypan bl is used as a trypanocide in veterinary wo Trypan red is the sodium salt of 3-sulph diphenyldisazobis - β - naphthylamine - 3 - disulphonic acid. Trypan blue is sodium salt of ditolyldisazo-bis-8-amir β-naphthol-3: 6 disulphonic acid. zine is a complex azo dye contain hydroxypyrazole carboxylic acid, and used as a colouring agent, particularly foodstuffs and confectionery.

Other Dyes.—Another dye of importa in medicine is methylene blue, a comp sulphur containing dye used as a urin antiseptic and anthelmintic. It is sta to be effective in the treatment of cyan due to sulphonamide therapy. A solut of the dye is also used as a microscop stain. Indigocarmine, or sodium indigo disulphonate, is, as its name implies, indigo dye obtained by sulphonating ind blue. Its only medicinal use is for re efficiency tests; when given intravenousl is excreted in the urine. Phenothiazine, though not a dye, is the parent substanc the thiazine dyes. It has been recently u as a urinary antiseptic and anthelmintic

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CLOSED ON SATURDAYS.—Advertisers subscribers are reminded that owing to conditions the Head Office of The CHEY AND DRUGGIST, 28 Essex Street, London, W. is closed on Saturdays until further no Urgent instructions relating to advertising subscriptions should be sent to the C. & c/o The Pitman Press, Bath, Somerset.

DEVELOPMENT OF PHARMACOPŒIAS

An address on the "Birth, Growth and Development of Pharmacopeias" was given to the Liverpool and North-western section of the Institute of Chemistry recently by the chairman (Mr. H. Humphreys Jones, Ph.C.).

First London Pharmacopæia

The first mention of a London Pharmacopæia was in 1585, but it was many years, namely in 1618, before the idea materialised. In the volume were about 1,000 simple drugs, over 900 preparations and compounds, including animal preparations, and nineteen chemicals, among the latter being calomel, mineral acids, steel and antimony compounds, sugar of lead, and caustic potash. The inclusion of chemical compounds was in the main due to Sir Thomas Mayerne (physician to King James I), who had been expelled from France by the Faculty of Medicine because ostensibly he had been prescribing antimony, mercury and other mineral substances. In all there were thirteen Pharmacopæias of the London College between 1618 and 1851, each tending towards simplification of formulas and the elimination of ridiculous, highlycompounded medicines that had been in

vogue for over 2,000 years.
Several unofficial formularies appeared during these early years, e.g. "A collection of choice and safe remedies for the most part simple and easily prepared, very useful for the purpose of country folk," by Sir Robert Boyle, F.R.S. In the preface of this work the author states: "Though physic is not my profession, yet I hope this small collection of recipes will not incur the censure of equitable and charitable persons—many of them professional physicians."

Continuity of Pharmacopæias

In a series of Pharmacopæias, some borrowed and some my own, going back to 1696, it is of interest to notice both what is common and what is different. The basic principles remain more or less unchanged, but their application and ramifications reveal revolutionary changes. Many crude prophecies can be detected—and embryos from which have issued better things. For example, "Take the bone of a thigh of a hanged man—perhaps another will serve—calcine to whiteness, and having purged the patient with an antimonial medicine, give him a dram of the white powder in liquor." This is described as an

uncommon remedy for dysentery: chalk and calcium phosphate have been used as a remedy for dysentery for years. Another example is "Macerate horse-radish root and garden radishes in the juices of scurvy grass, watercress, brooklime and broom for two days and strain. It is an excellent thing against scurvy. It opens all the obstructions of the middle and inferior ventricles. Take four tablespoonfuls in orange juice." The prophecy is fulfilled in the discovery and uses of certain vitamins.

The preparations and medicinal compounds employed in the earlier Pharmacopœias were very primitive. In the main they were empirical nostrums or heterogeneous mixtures of substances, some of which neutralised others, and were apparently selected without any reference to scientific principles. The most noted were the mithridate and theriaca Andromachi, the former with forty-seven ingredients and the latter with seventy-three. The ancients were miserably occupied with the fear of poisons, which were regarded as inveterate enemies. Later on poisons became allies and auxiliaries. Before the eighteenth century the sole use of the mithridate and other confections was as narcotics and soporifics, for which purpose opium, henbane, datura, aconite and hemlock were used. The mithridate took its name from its reputed author Mithridates, King of Pontus, about 100 B.C. Its composition varied from century to century, receiving additions as it was handed down, and its main purpose was to antagonise other poisons. The same principle is used in modern medicine. Thus muscarine, morphine and ergotoxine are antagonised by atropine, caffeine and adrenaline respectively.

Vegetable Drugs

Culpeper, in his translation of the 1653 Pharmacopeeia, ridicules the catalogue of remedies derived from the animal kingdom enumerated in that volume. But Culpeper himself is not free from superstition. He recommends an extract of the ash of bees as a remedy for baldness. He also extols snails for consumption. Some of the popular drugs of those days still hold their own, such as scammony, jalap, aloes, and chemicals like calomel and corrosive sublimate. Of scammony, Culpeper says "It is a desperate purge, hurtful to the body, corroding and gnawing in its effect. I advise

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my countrymen to leave it alone, 'twill gnaw their bodies as fast as doctors gnaw their purses.' But Culpeper could talk sense: "In boyling syrups have a great care," he says, "for if you boil too much they will candy, if too little, they will sour."

Advances in Outlook

Up to 1750 little advance was discernible in pharmacopæial development. But around 1790 there was a distinct sign of awakening. The translator of the 1791 Pharmacopæia Londinensis had this in mind when he said: "We have consulted simplicity whenever in our power, and have been particularly careful that such things only should be compounded as commodiously unite together and tend to one and the same design. Hence, the mithridate, that mixture of prodigious and enormous antidotes, is now at last displaced—a manifest proof that neither the authority of ancient custom nor reverence of antiquity have any longer too much dominion over us."

Up to relatively a recent date the compiling of the Pharmacopæia was the work of physicians, and their interests were so varied and numerous that the pharmaceutical aspect was neglected. We find this admission in the preface of the 1744 London Pharmacopœia Reformata. writer states: "There is another kind of learning necessary with which physicians in general are not so well acquainted—that of practical pharmacy." Then comes the significant passage: "The college have been so sensible to this that they have acknowledged on previous occasions that they have not disdained to ask and accept of such assistance of such apothecaries as appeared to them the most skilled in the Art." "But surely," he continues, "this condescension is beneath the dignity of the faculty of Physic: Is it not ridiculous to apply for assistance from whom you have undertaken to direct?'

The Dublin Pharmacopæia

The first Dublin Pharmacopœia was published in 1807 and the last in 1850. The most interesting thing about the volume in my possession is that it offers an insight into what manner of person a pharmacist of that day was. The copious marginal notes of the Pharmacopœia reveal that the owner was an original thinker in the realm of chemistry, materia medica and pharmacy. This is a little thing, but he criticises the directions for the preparation of lime water. "There is no need," he says, "to use

boiling water as cold water acts more powerfully on lime than hot water." Of acid, prussic, prepared by distilling cyanuret of mercury with dilute acid, he says: "The cyanuret of mercury is decomposed by heat assisted by the acid, and the cyanogen combines with the hydrogen of the acid forming prussic acid, which distils and condenses with the water."

First Standards of Purity

When the 1836 Pharmacopæia Londinensis was contemplated there was talk of fusing the Dublin, Edinburgh and London Pharmacopæias. It seems strange to us now, but negotiations had to be abandoned because of the difficulty of bringing the three authorities together. The penny post had not started and the railway system was in its infancy. In this edition, short notes were appended for the first time by which the purity of medicines could be ascertainedsufficient, as it says, for the purposes of the physician and student, "if not always sufficient for the exact analysis of chemists." The physicians are advised to notice the diagrams representing chemical changes so that they might benefit from the introduction of new remedies from various and unexpected sources, and also be better able to understand the methods of detecting impurities and adulterations. The College no longer insisted upon chemicals being prepared by special methods, so long as they could stand the trials of their purity. Symbols came into the Pharmacopæia, not because of their utility, but in order that they may be brought into line with the most eminent practice of the day. The symbols used were those used by Professor Brande in his "Manual of Chemistry."

First British Pharmacopœia

In consequence of the inconvenience and danger arising from the lack of uniformity in the preparations in the Dublin, Edinburgh and London Pharmacopæias, the Medical Act of 1858 ordained that the General Medical Council should cause to be published the first British Pharmacopæia. The fusion of pharmacopæias was no easy matter. To reconcile the varying usages in pharmacy, consult three professional bodies, and represent accurately, yet with caution, the advances in chemistry and pharmacy since 1851, was no light task. By now the manufacture of chemicals had been transferred from the pharmaceutical chemist to the manufacturer. The chief advance in this first national pharmacopæia was the introduction of standard solutions

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for volumetric purposes, namely, bichromate of potash, iodine, silver nitrate, oxalic acid and caustic soda. The degree of exactitude was not very refined. Formulas given for sodium oxide, antimony oxide and water were given as NaO, SbO3 and OH respectively. The official water was natural water cleared, if necessary, by filtration. In the new Fourth Addendum to the 1932 edition, we find that the war has put the clock back eighty-seven years by directing that ordinary water can be used for many items hitherto prepared with distilled water. Elaborate processes were given for isolating the alkaloids aconitia, atropia and morphia, but there was no standardisation galenical preparations containing them. Inspissated juice extracts make their first appearance.

B.P., 1885

Three professors of the Pharmaceutical Society were the editors of the 1885 Pharmacopæia. Further efforts were made to guarantee uniformity of strength of the more active medicaments. The degree of disintegration of powders was regulated by using sieves of known meshes; greater precision was given by appending solubilities in addition to specific gravities. For the first time in the history of pharmacopæias the production of organic and inorganic chemicals was described in general terms, whilst their identity was established by chemical tests and physical characters.

B.P., 1898

After the 1885 issue there had been consultations between medical and pharmaceutical bodies of this country and those of India and the Dominions, with the obvious intention of arriving at uniformity throughout the whole Empire. Metric weights and measures only were to be used in volumetric analysis. For galenical preparations, Imperial and metric weights and measures were found side by side. Some discrepanciesmore on paper than in reality-crept in because the measures were graduated at slightly different temperatures. To the three drugs standardised in 1885 (cinchona, nux vomica and opium) ipecacuanha and belladonna are added in the '98 Pharmacopœia. Hitherto, three strengths alcohols had been in use for all purposes, namely absolute alcohol, rectified spirit and proof spirit. In 1898 six strengths were included: absolute, 90, 70, 60, 45 and 20. Another innovation was that instead of an elaborate formula and still more elaborate directions for preparing, say, chloroform,

a simple permissive statement was made. The criteria of quality and purity were shifted from the process to the product.

B.P., 1914

Standardisation was considerably extended in the 1914 Pharmacopæia. Powdered extracts of belladonna, henbane, nux vomica and opium containing definite quantities of alkaloids became official. Histological characters of certain powdered drugs were given when chemical testing did not establish identity. Physical tests were extended from taste and smell in the case of oils to refractive indices, optical rotation, specific gravity, solubility and boiling points of the volatile oils. Saponification, iodine, acid, and other values were also adopted. One notable feature was the introduction of limit tests for lead and arsenic.

Pharmacists and Pharmacopæia Compilation

The position under which pharmacists and others without medical qualification co-operated in the work of revision was not satisfactory, and was amended when the 1914 British Pharmacopæia was contemplated and has been clarified since. 1928 the Committee of Civil Research appointed by the Lord President recommended that the General Medical Council should set up a Committee charged with the duty of selecting persons to form a Pharmacopæial Commission. This Commission was formed and consisted of three persons with special medical qualifications and three pharmacists, specialising in pharmacognosy, general pharmacy and pharmaceutical chemistry respectively. These were Messrs. R. R. Bennett, Thomas Tickle and the late Professor Greenish. Dr. C. H. Hampshire, a past-Chairman of the British Pharmaceutical Conference and one of the present examiners in Branch E, was appointed a full-time secretary. The Commission appoints subcommittees to advise on special branches of knowledge, such as pharmacology, biological standards, pharmacognosy, pharmacy and pharmacentical chemistry.

International Unification

The desirability of securing uniformity in the formulas of potent drugs is self-evident. The first move in this direction was made in 1902, when an International Conference was held at Brussels. Certain of the recommendations were embodied in the 1914 edition. A second Conference was held in the same city in 1925, resulting in the International Agreement of 1930.

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AUSTRALIAN IMPORT RESTRICTIONS

As from December 8, 1941, the Australian Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations. which hitherto have applied mainly to goods from non-sterling areas, will be applied to certain goods of sterling origin, except when the goods are produced in the following countries: British Solomon Islands Protectorate; Cook Island; Fiji; Gilbert and Ellis Islands Colony; Nauru; New Caledonia; New Guinea; New Hebrides; New Zealand; Norfolk Island; Papua; Pitcairn, Society Islands; Tonga; and Western Samoa. Of the goods now made subject to the regulations, the importation of a large group of items, mainly unessential and luxury items, is totally prohibited. Some items are subject to restricted importation on a percentage basis in relation to the value of imports of similar goods during the year ended July 30, 1939, which is the basic year. Importers are required to submit details of imports during the basic year in respect of this group, and quotas will be established according to percentage. The first licensing period for goods admissible on a percentage basis will be the four months ending March 31, 1942. During that period licences will only be issued up to one-third of established quotas, i.e. when the value for the basic year is £100 and goods are admissible up to 75 per cent., the established quota will be £75, and during the first licensing period licences will be issuable up to £25.

Exceptions

Goods which have left the factory or warehouse in finally packed form for direct shipment for Australia prior to December 8, 1941, are excepted from the regulations, provided such goods are imported into Australia not later than April 30. Licences will be issued for goods on order which have become totally prohibited, provided the following conditions are complied with: (I) The order was placed and accepted before December 6, 1941. (2) Goods were in the hands of the shipping company for direct shipment prior to February 15, 1942. (3) Goods are imported by May 31, 1942. (4) The value and quantity do not exceed three months' normal supply. (5) Application for licence was lodged not later than January 15, 1942. Licences for goods on order, which have become admissible on a quota basis, will be issued subject to the following conditions: (1) The order was

placed and accepted prior to December 6 1941. (2) The goods were in the hands of the shipping company before February 28 1942. (3) Goods were imported by June 30 1942. (4) The value in excess of one-quarter of the basic year's quota to be debited against current and future allocations. (5) Application for licence to be lodged prior to January 31, 1942.

Cameras for commercial use and camera parts are among the goods subject to the regulation, but no restriction on the issue of licences will apply.

Total Prohibitions

The following goods of interest to the drug trade are now totally prohibited: Amylic alcohol and fusel oil; collodion; bay rum; perfumed spirits; ethers and ethyl chloride, ethyl acetate; amyl acetate, salicylate, vanillin, coumarin. flavouring esters and aldehydes; lime juice and other fruit juices and syrups; table waters and preparations for compounding non-alcoholic beverages; glucose, excluding dextrose; sugar (invert sugar and invert syrup); caramel; dried ginger, unground; honey; isinglass packed for household use; edible fats; malt and malt extract; soap (except soap substitutes and compounded stearine; detergents); ground spices; sprinklers for perfumery bottles; edible vegetable oils, viz.: coconut, colza and cotton seed; oils in vessels not exceeding one gallon; seltzogenes; casein; gelatin; pyroligneous acid, acetic acid and vinegar; benzol; naphtha; cresylic acid; carbolic acid; naphthalene; sheep, cattle and horse washes; sodium silicate; sulphur chloride; arsenious chloride; arsenic sulphide; arsenates and arsenites of sodium, calcium and zinc; arsenate of lead; arsenic acid and arsenic pentoxide; arsenic trioxide; alum, alum cake and sulphate of alumina, including alumina ferric; aspirin tablets; medicated wool; perfumery, petroleum jelly and toile: preparations; certain synthetic perfumes in concentrated form; certain fancy goods; hot-water bags; hydrogen peroxide; menthol and thymol.

Goods admissible on 50 per cent. quota basis in relation to basic year imports: Certain brushes, cameras other than commercial, photographic and x-ray dry plates and flat films, except x-ray films other than dental; photographic sensitised films, photographic sensitised paper and cards, sensitised postcards, lantern slides, etc.

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THE MARKETS: A MEMORABLE YEAR

THE year 1941 has been a memorable one in the long and eventful history of the London drug and chemical markets. During the first few months of the year, the markets suffered a certain amount of disorganisation as a result of enemy bombing, and business was often carried on under conditions of considerable difficulty. During the second half of the year, however, merchants and brokers were able to settle down to a more or less steady routine business which, though not on a pre-war scale, was sufficient to keep the consuming industries supplied with their main requirements. In recent months the treacherous and unprovoked attack by Japan on British and American possessions in the Far East, and the consequent spread of the war to areas little affected, completely previously changed the outlook for supplies of a number of important drugs and caused immediate repercussions in price positions. While it is clear that some curtailment of shipments of Far-eastern commodities must be expected, the precise effects of the latest Japanese aggression on future supplies of drugs and allied products to this country from such important sources as the Dutch East Indies, Malay States, China, Australia and India is not yet known, and the year therefore closed on a note of uncertainty, accompanied by rising prices and some anxiety for the future.

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

Compared with crude drugs and essential oils, the year's trading in the pharmaceutical chemicals section has been relatively stable, with variable activity. No violent fluctuations in prices have had to be recorded and, while it is true that in some cases the demand has greatly exceeded available supplies, the reason was usually to be found in the fact that the chemicals concerned, or the materials from which they are made, were required for other and more essential purposes. A number of revisions in sales values of pharmaceutical chemicals have taken place, details of which have been published in the C. & D. as they occurred. Early in January, for example, makers of methyl salicylate announced an advance in prices, and it was later stated that, owing to the necessity for a cut in phenol supplies, quantities of salicylates available to consumers would be smaller. In February prices of glycerin were advanced for the first time for nearly two years as a result

of extra costs incurred in manufacture, distribution, etc., since the outbreak of war. While pharmaceutical chemicals have generally remained free from Government control, an exception has been made in the case of mercury and its compounds. The Control of Mercury (No. 5) Order, issued during the year, revoked the previous Control of Mercury Orders and reduced the maximum prices at which certain mercury compounds could be sold. A subsequent Order—The Control of Mercury (No. 6) Order—established control over the selling prices of the metal at about the levels ruling immediately prior to its introduction. At the same time it was announced that approved buyers could purchase the metal in stated quantities from the Ministry of Supply, though smaller consumers were to continue to obtain their requirements from the original dealers. The third Order of the year-the Control of Mercury (No. 7) Order -removed price control from sales of mercury of 7 lb. and under, with the object of enabling the smaller re-sellers of the metal to obtain a price that would compensate them for the extra costs involved in re-sales of small quantities. Three price advances in vanillin were notified during the year, and in November prices of borax and boric acid were standardised at higher levels. The issue of an Order, under the Defence Regulations, authorising the use in prescriptions of certain sodium salts in place of the corresponding potassium salts caused some revival of interest in the former. In consequence of a rise in price of crude iodine, makers of potassium and sodium iodides, iodoform and resublimed iodine advanced their prices in the British home market during March. Other products for which price increases were notified by makers during the year were bismuth subgallate (October and December); citrates (October); cocaine and salts (July); lactates (February); magnesium carbonates (July); magnesium trisilicate (July); mercury iodides (May); methylated ethers (March); and strychnine salts (January).

Crude Drugs

The year just closed has again been one of exceptional difficulty for dealers in crude drugs and allied products. Stocks of a considerable number of commodities have declined almost to disappearing point, and there seems to be little prospect of replacements coming along in the near future.

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On the other hand, shipments of some important drugs have been arriving with commendable regularity, especially during the latter part of the year. A satisfactory development has been the part played by India in sending useful quantities of such natural raw materials as squill, valerian, belladonna, ephedra, stramonium, dandelion root and podophyllum. The upward swing in prices noted in 1940 has continued throughout 1941, and in some instances supply difficulties have caused steep rises. Several factors have been operating during the year to affect the price and position of Japanese agar, which, at the close, was practically unobtainable for ordinary use, though supplies could still be had for use in the preparation of bacteriological media. The entry of Japan into the war made little difference to the market position of this product, as importation from that source had already ceased. While the problem of finding an alternative source of supply of agar is difficult, it seems likely that a solution will be forthcoming in due course. Curação aloes has been unobtainable during most of the year, and users have had to rely on the Cape variety. English antimony has advanced in value from £85 per ton to f120 per ton. Among the balsams the greatest rise in value has been in copaiba, which opened at around 3s. 9d. per lb. and closed at nearly double that price. Little buchu has changed hands and, as import licences are not being granted for fresh supplies from source, the outlook is poor, and it seems likely that the drug will gradually disappear from the materia medica, at least for the duration of the war.

As a result of the spread of the war to the Far East, high prices were ruling at the close of the year for camphor, menthol and other drugs normally arriving from that area, and holders of stocks were busy considering their position in the light of developments. Little interest appears to have been taken in cardamoms, and quotations for all varieties show only small fluctuations during the year. Closing spot prices of cascara sagrada were practically double those quoted at the opening, with only small offerings available to buyers. Future supplies of this important drug will, it is understood, be brought in by the Government under the Lease-Lend Act. Orders fixing maximum prices for cocoa butter and desiccated coconut were made by the Minister of Food during the year. Ergot has remained quiet, a position in striking contrast to the spectacular fluctuations recorded during the previous

twelve months, when the forward price suddenly declined from the high figure o 22s. 6d. to the low one of 7s. 3d. per lb A Ministry of Food Order, which came into operation on August 3, fixed maximum prices for imported and extracted home produced honeys. Matto Grosso ipeca cuanha, which has remained in relatively good supply during the year, is one of the exceptions to the general rule of higher prices for crude drugs, the value at the close being somewhat lower than that ruling at the opening; the Minas variety on the other hand, closed at rather higher rates. Two official orders affecting peppers were made during the year, the first fixing maximum prices and the second prohibiting processing and pre-packing except under licence. Good-quality rough-round rhubart has advanced about is. per lb. in value during the year and, though stocks at the close were fairly satisfactory, the position ahead is rendered obscure by developments in the Far East. Quoted values of senega have increased considerably.

Essential and Expressed Oils

Because in normal circumstances most of this country's requirements in essential oils are imported from overseas, it is only to be expected that the supply position will deteriorate the longer hostilities last. Unlike chemicals and some crude drugs, essential oils cannot generally be regarded as of vital importance in war-time, and their importation is therefore considerably restricted. Many natural sources of essential oils, e.g. France and Holland, are now in enemy occupation, and since the year began Greece has been overrun and the Balkan States have been forced to cooperate with Germany and Italy. Several important oils coming from the Far East are affected by the latest developments in that quarter, and it is not at all certain that supplies will continue to be available from the United States. In the difficult circumstances under which the essential oils market is working, it would serve no useful purpose to review in detail the changes in prices that have occurred. In general, values are considerably higher than those ruling a year ago, and stocks of some oils have been greatly reduced. Dealers, however, are distributing available supplies equitably, and normal users of essential oils are able to obtain, if not their full requirements, at least their fair share. Few changes have occurred in the prices of the fixed oils controlled by the Government, e.g. groundnut, olive and linseed.

TRADE REPORT

Spot quotations for pharmaceutical chemicals, crude drugs and essential oils represent the prices for wholesale quantities of standard quality. C.i.f. quotations do not include marine war risk insurance and other abnormal charges payable in the present emergency

28 Essex Street, W.C.2, December 31

As usual at the close of the year, markets have been extremely quiet, and there is little of interest to record. No important price changes have occurred in Pharmaceutical Chemicals, though the undertone remains distinctly firm. The Coal Tar Control of the Ministry of Mines has agreed with Phenol producers a schedule of prices for the January–March and subsequent licensing periods. No changes have been notified so far in the prices of Quinine salts. Dealers' quotations for Tannic acid

are at slightly higher levels.

Activity in buying and selling of CRUDE DRUGS during the past few days has been confined to a limited number of items and, with one or two exceptions, prices are unchanged. Some odd boxes of Curação Aloes are reported on offer, but high prices are being asked. Advanced prices are now ruling for the small available stocks of Buchu leaves. There appear to be no sellers of Japanese Camphor. CLOVES is firm and dearer. The forward position of Derris root has become more difficult. GINGER is dearer. IPECACUANHA is strong, with a higher forward price for Matto Grosso. Shellac is inactive. Some varieties of Tragacanth are dearer. Essential Oils are quiet, most orders being for small quantities of spot goods. Prices of ANISE (STAR) are at higher levels, and stocks are scarce. Cajuput is firm and inclined to be dearer. Cedarwood is reported to be scarce at the source. Advances have occurred in both Java and Ceylon CITRONELLA. Sassafras is reported to be unobtainable at origin. The Ministry of Food announces that the only change in existing prices for OILS and FATS allocated to primary wholesalers and large trade users during the five weeks ending January 31, 1942, is in crude Rapeseed, which has been increased by £2 per ton to £46 5s. per ton.

Exchange Rates on London

Bank of England fixed rates at the opening on December 31 were: New York, 4·03 dollars; Montreal, 4·45 dollars; Netherlands Indies, 7·60; Lisbon, 100 escudos; Stockholm, 16·90 kroner; Zurich, 17·35 francs; Buenos Aires, 17·02 paper pesos. The Chinese national dollar is quoted at 3½d., and the free Madrid rate is quoted at 3½d. and 46·55 (voluntary).

Pharmaceutical Chemicals

ACETANILIDE.—No change on the week, with demand steady and prices at between 2s. 4d. and 2s. 6d. per lb.

ALLOBARBITONE.—British makers' price remains at about 55s. per lb.; business fair.

AMIDOPYRINE.—The present value of the limited supplies available would be about 35s. upwards per lb.

BENZALDEHYDE.—No improvement is evident in the supply position, and prices remain in the region of 5s. to 5s. 6d. per lb.

Benzoic acid.—Makers' prices are unchanged at approximately 2s. 6d. to 3s. per lb., with fair supplies available for medical purposes.

Benzyl Benzoate.—Good supplies are stated to be available for medical purposes, and the price would be in the region of 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d per lb.

BISMUTH SALTS.—SUBGALLATE is at the recent advance of 3d. per lb. Other prices are unchanged:—

Salt	Under 4 lb.	4 lb. and under 8 lb.	8 lb. and under 28 lb.	28 lb. and under 1 cwt.	Not less than r cwt.
Carbonate Citrate Nitrate,cryst. Oxide Salicylate Subchloride Subgallate Subnitrate	s. d. 11 3 13 4 7 7 15 4 11 9 14 11 12 10 9 11	s. d. 10 9 12 10 7 1 14 10 11 3 14 5 12 4 9 5	s. d. 10 0 12 1 6 4 14 1 10 6 13 8 11 7 8 8	s. d. 8 7 10 4 5 7 12 0 9 0 11 8 10 1 7 6	s. d. 8 4 10 1 5 4 11 9 8 9 11 5 9 10 7 3

Rebate of threepence per lb. allowed off r-cwt, prices on sales of not less than 2 cwt., or against contracts of not less than 2 cwt., provided whole of contract quantity is ordered within three months. Contracts subject to rise-and-fall clause. Prices net; payments in fourteen days. For quantities of 28 lb. and upwards, in the home trade, an extra charge of threepence per lb. is made for r-lb. cartons and r-lb. parcels, even when repacking into cartons or parcels is effected by purchaser. Smaller quantities than 28 lb. are not subject to this extra charge. Under present conditions all prices and sale terms are without engagement.

Borax.—Makers' quotations are unchanged. Minimum one-ton lots, B.P. granulated, ℓ_{39} ros. per ton; crystals, ℓ_{40} ros.; and powder, ℓ_{41} per ton, in one-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Commercial grades, ℓ_{8} per ton less.

Boric acid.—Makers' prices for minimum one-ton lots are as follows: B.P. granulated, £60 15s. per ton; crystals, £61 15s.; and powder, £62 15s. per ton, in one-cwt. bags, carriage paid in Great Britain. Commercial grades, £8 per ton less.

BROMIDES.—Makers' prices for Potassium are steady at the following figures:—

	. In parcels of				
Quantity	ı lb.	4 lb.	7 lb.	14 lb.	28 lb.
From 1 lb From 4 lb From 7 lb From 14 lb. From 28 lb. 1 cwt 5 cwt	s. d. 3 II 3 IO 3 9 3 8 3 7 3 O ¹ / ₂ 2 II ¹ / ₂	s. d. 3 81 3 71 3 61 3 51 2 10 2 9 4	s. d. 3 634 3 53 3 44 2 104 2 94	s. d. 3 5½ 3 4½ 2 10 2 9	s. d. 3 4 2 9½ 2 8½

Sodium, id. per lb. extra; Ammonium, 3d. per lb. extra; packing extra but returnable. Net. Carriage paid in United Kingdom on minimum one-cwt. lots. Contracts over six months: each delivery against contract to be charged at schedule rates current on day of dispatch. War-emergency clause and usual re-sale terms apply.

CODEINE.—There are no changes in makers' prices: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 43s. 3d.; 1 oz., 40s. 9d.; 2 oz., 39s. 3d.; 3 oz., 38s. 6d.; 4 oz., 38s. 3d. per oz. Phosphate: $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., 36s. 3d.; 1 oz., 33s. 9d.; 2 oz., 32s. 3d.; 3 oz., 31s. 6d.; 4 oz., 31s. 3d. per oz.

ETHERS (METHYLATED).—The following are makers' prices:—

Specific gravity and grade	Win- chester quarts, per lb.	hester uarts, 6 w ats 12 w a		ts., carboys,	
0.750	s. d. 1 5149 1 5349 1 74 2 014 1 884 2 23 1 10	s. d. 1 43 1 51 1 51 1 71 1 113 1 81 2 21 1 91	s. d. 1 414 1 444 1 644 1 644 1 7 1 1 1 1 1 7 1 2 1 1 2 1 1 9	s. d. 1 3141 1 3341 1 541 1 101 1 684 2 034 1 8	

Net prices, usual terms. Special prices for quantities and contracts, subject to rise-and-fall clause. Prices for næsthetic ethers unchanged.

GLYCERIN.—Prices for small quantities are: 1-cwt. drum, 81s. per cwt.; 56-lb. tin, 89s.; 28-lb. tin, 92s.; 14-lb. tin, 95s. per cwt. All prices subject to discount of 2½ per cent. for cash in twenty-eight days.

GUAIACOLS.—Demand has been steady. Prices of Carbonate and Crystals remain from 13s. to 14s. per lb.

HEXAMINE.—Dealers' prices are firm, fine crystals being quoted at about 2s. per lb.

MERCURY IODIDES.—Makers' prices per lb. are as follows: Red, less than 7 lb., 17s.; not less than 7 lb., 16s. 2d. Green, less than 7 lb., 19s.; not less than 7 lb., 18s. 8d.; not less than 14 lb., 18s. 2d. Yellow, less than 7 lb., 2os. 8d.; not less than 7 lb., 2os. 4d.; not less than 14 lb., 19s. 1od. per lb. net, carriage paid.

METHYL SALICYLATE.—Makers' prices are steady and unchanged: Five cwt., is. 8½d. per lb.; one cwt., is. 9d.; smaller lots, in bottles, is. 11d. per lb.

PHENOL.—The Coal Tar Controller (Ministry of Mines) has agreed with the phenol producers that the schedule of prices operative for the January-March, 1942, licensing period, and for each subsequent period, until further notice, shall be as follows: Delivered in sellers' returnable drums.—Under one ton, 11½d. per lb.; one ton and under two tons, 11d.; two tons and under five tons, 10d.; five tons and under ten tons, 10d.; ten tons and under twenty tons, 9¼d.; twenty tons and over, 9½d.

QUININE SALTS.—So far no changes have been notified in the sterling price for sulphate, which works out at £14 178. 5d. per 100 oz., f.o.b. Java.

Salicylic acid.—Makers quote as follows: i-5 cwt. (28-lb. parcels), is. $8\frac{1}{2}d$.; 28 lb.—i cwt. (28-lb. parcels), 2s. $0\frac{1}{2}d$.; from i4 lb. (i4-lb. parcels), i5. i7-lb. (i4-lb. parcels), i7-lb. (i4-lb. parcels), i8. i9-lb. (i4-lb. parcels), i9-lb. (i9-lb. parcels), i9-lb.

Santonin.—Makers' prices are as follows: 15 kilos and over, f_46 ios.; not less than 10 kilos, f_47 5s.; not less than 5 kilos, f_48 5s.; less than 5 kilos, f_5 0 per kilo, delivered free in the United Kingdom; 1-kilo packages free.

STRYCHNINE SALTS.—British makers' prices per oz. are as follows:—

Compound	Under	and under 500 oz.	500 oz. and over
Alkaloid, crystalline Alkaloid, precipitated	s. d. 3 0 0 21 3 1 24 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14 14	s. d. 2 IO½ 2 IO½ 3 II 2 II½ 3 I 2 3 I 2 8 2 I½ 3 6	s. d. 2 9 2 11 1 2 11 1 2 1 1 1 2 5 3 2 6 1 2 2 0 3 4 2 2 3 1 10

25-oz. containers and outer cases free; smaller packages extra. Contracts may be booked for quantities of 100 oz. and over, with rise-and-fall clause, for a period of six months. Terms net thirty days. Wholesale distributors' prices for small quantities would be dearer.

TANNIC ACID.—Dealers' prices for limited quantities show a further small rise to about 7s. per lb.

Vanillin.—Makers' prices remain at last week's levels: Ex clove oil or guaiacol, five ewt., 20s. per lb.; one cwt., 20s. 3d.; 56 lb., 20s. 6d.; less than 56 lb., 20s. 9d., carriage paid in U.K. Tins in cases returnable.

Crude Drugs

AGAR.—Plenty of request, but stocks extremely limited and prices more or less nominal. Kobe No. 1, unrestricted, about 47s. 6d. per lb. on spot; for medicinal use, about 40s. per lb.; for bacteriological use, in powder, 30s. per lb.

Aldes.—Some odd boxes of Curação are reported on offer at a price around 500s. per cwt. Cape would be worth about 57s. 6d.

Antimony.—The value of English 99 per cent. remains unchanged at £120 per ton, delivered. Crude, 70 per cent., is quoted at £100 per ton, delivered. Canadian high-grade is unquoted.

Balsams.—Unchanged. *Tolu;* spot, about 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per lb.; *Canada*, spot, about 7s. 9d. per lb.; *Copaiba*, B.P., 5s. 9d. to 6s. per lb.; *Peru*, about 7s. 9d. per lb., ex store U.K., duty paid.

Benzoin.—Spot prices of Sumatra are at between £8 10s. and £9 10s. per cwt. Free almondy would be worth about £25 per cwt. on spot.

BISMUTH METAL.—The price is unchanged at 6s. 3d. per lb. for minimum 5-cwt. lots, with a moderate business passing.

BUCHU.—Little is on offer, and higher prices are being asked for the small supplies available. It is unlikely that fair green rounds could be bought under about 5s. to 5s. 3d. per lb.

CAMPHOR.—Although inquiry has been sustained, there appear to be no sellers of Japanese.

CANTHARIDES.—Chinese, in limited supply, would be worth about 8s. 6d. per lb. on spot.

CARDAMOMS.—Quiet and unchanged. Spot, Aleppy greens, 5s. 3d. per lb.; Bombay seed, 5s. 6d.; Mangalore seed, 5s. 3d.; shipment, Aleppy greens, 4s. per lb., c.i.f.; Bombay seed, 4s. 10d., c.i.f.; Mangalore bleached A, 5s. 3d., c.i.f.; Mangalore bleached B, 4s. 9d., c.i.f.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—It is understood that future supplies will be brought in under the Lease-Lend Act, and that import licences are being refused. Spot price of any available supplies would be between 210s. and 220s. per cwt., according to holder and age of bark.

CLOVES.—Firm, with prices showing an advance on the week. Zanzibar, sellers on spot at 2s. 7d. per lb.; grade 2, afloat, 2s. per lb. value. Madagascar unquoted.

COLCHICUM.—The spot value of Indian corms, if available, would be in the region of 3s. per lb.

Derris root.—The position is likely to become difficult on account of developments in Malay. A parcel of 1.4 per cent. rotenone content is offered on spot at 1s. 6d. per lb., and some 4.6 per cent. would be worth about 1s. 11d. per lb. Spot stocks are not plentiful.

DIGITALIS LEAVES.—Portuguese leaves quoted on spot at around 135s. per cwt., ex store.

Ergot.—Shows a firmer tendency, with the forward price up a little to 7s. 4½d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot would not be under 7s. 9d. per lb.

GINGER.—West African is dearer on spot, with sellers at 175s. per cwt.; afloat, unquoted. Cochin, unwashed, spot, 177s.; afloat, 152s. 6d.; shipment, new-crop, advanced to 82s. 6d. per cwt., c.i.f. Jamaica, spot, No. 3, dearer at 220s. per cwt.

Gum Acacia.—Firm, with supplies small. Unrestricted Kordofan cleaned sorts, spot, about 230s. per cwt.; shipment, nominal at 70s. per cwt., c.i.f.

IPECACUANHA.—Stronger, with Matto Grosso quoted for shipment at about 15s. 9d. per lb., c.i.f.; spot, about 18s. per lb. Minas is at about 12s. 6d. per lb. on spot, and about 10s. 6d. per lb., c.i.f., for shipment. Prices of Ext. IPECAC. LIO. are at the levels indicated last week.

JABORANDI.—About 85s. to 87s. 6d. per cwt. is dealers' present spot price for small quantities.

MENTHOL.—Demand has again been good, but supplies are difficult to find. Chinese is now at about 70s. per lb. on spot.

MERCURY.—Prices for quantities of over 7 lb. are subject to the Control of Mercury (No. 6) Order (C. & D., May 10, p. 295). Quantities of 7 lb. and under were decontrolled by the Control of Mercury (No. 7) Order (C. & D., October 18, p. 86). Official prices range between £48 and £48 15s. per bottle of 76 lb., ex warehouse London.

PEPPERS.—The maximum spot price in bond of unpicked whole black Lampong is 5d. per lb., and of whole white Muntok, 8d. per lb.

PIMENTO.—Steady, with sellers on spot at 2s. per lb.; shipment, January, 150s. per cwt., nominal, c.i.f.

Rhubarb.—Rough-round on the spot is worth between 6s. 6d. and 7s. 6d. per lb., according to quality and holder.

Pyrethrum.—Kenya flowers are quoted by dealers on spot at between 175s. and 185s. per cwt., ex store, according to quantity.

QUILLAIA BARK.—Crushed bark, in poor supply on spot, would be worth approximately 140s. per cwt., ex store.

RUBBER.—Unquoted until further notice.
The Ministry of Supply announces that a Rubber Control Board has been appointed, of which Sir George Beharrel is chairman. Other members are Sir Walrond Sinclair, who will be concerned particularly with the United States, Messrs. W. G. Essex, R. S. Thompson and J. Bennett.

SARSAPARILLA.—Spot value of native reddish unchanged at approximately 2s. 9d. per lb.

SEEDS.—Anise.—Spot, nominal, at 160s., duty paid. Canary.—Nothing available on spot. Caraway.—Spot, nominal at 380s., duty paid. Coriander.—Morocco, spot, nominal at 200s., duty paid; Indian, to arrive, quoted at 175s., duty free; English, 185s., duty free; Cumin.—Malta, spot, 155s., duty free; Indian, 150s., duty free; Morocco, nominal at 175s., duty paid. Dill.—Indian, spot, nominal at 120s., duty free; Fennel.—Indian, spot, 87s. 6d., duty free; Iran, 90s., duty paid quoted. Fenugreek.—Morocco, spot, quoted at 100s., duty paid; Indian, nominal at 90s., duty free. Mustard.—English, 130s. to 140s., according to quality.

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SENEGA.—Inquiry has again been small and values are unchanged. Spot, about 6s. 9d. to 7s. per lb.

SENNA.—Hand-picked Alexandrian pods would be worth between 4s. 6d. and 5s. per lb. on spot. Hand-picked Tinnevelly pods are valued at from 1s. 1d. up to 1s. 5d. per lb., for selected; f.a.q. would be worth about 7½.

Shellac.—Inactive. Standard TN orange, spot, 175s. per cwt., sellers; shipment, 142s. per cwt., c.i.f., nominal. Pure button, spot, unquoted; fine orange, 180s. to 225s. per cwt. quoted.

SLIPPERY ELM BARK.—Business quiet, with values unchanged. Spot, wired bundles, about 2s. 6d. per lb., grinding quality, about 1s. 3d. per lb.

SQUILL.—It should be possible to buy Indian on spot at between 77s. 6d. to 8os. per cwt.; and Portuguese f.a.q. at about the same figure, better-quality Portuguese would be worth about 5s. per cwt. over these prices.

TRAGACANTH.—Quiet, with spot values of some medium grades showing advances: No. 1, white, £145; No. 2, white, £125; No. 3, white, £103; pale leaf, £90; amber leaf, £65; red leaf, from £28; woody and hoggy, from £15 to £25, ex store.

Turmeric.—Madras finger, spot, quoted at 80s., ex northern ports; 85s., ex store London.

Waxes.—Quiet. Bees'.—Spot, 270s.; in bond, 250s.; Dar-es-Salaam, nominal at 267s. 6d. Japanese, first three brands, spot, duty paid, 240s. Carnauba.—Spot, fatty grey, 435s.; chalky grey, 430s.; Primeira, 550s.

WITCH HAZEL (LIQUID EXTRACT).—Spot supplies are not plentiful, but some replenishments are reported on the way. It is likely that this product will be imported under the Lease-Lend Act.

Essential and Expressed Oils

Anise (STAR).—Demand is good, but supplies are extremely difficult to find. Prices are at high levels, about 40s. per lb. being asked for tins in cases.

BAY.—Quiet and unchanged at approximately 9s. to 10s. per lb., according to quantity.

Bois de Rose.—Steady on spot at around 25s. per lb.

CAJUPUT.—Spot prices are firm, and would be in the neighbourhood of ris. per lb.

Cananga.—Available small spot supplies are firmly held at about 60s. per lb.

Cassia.—No supplies are available on spot.

CEDARWOOD.—Supplies are reported scarce at the source, and spot price is nominal at between 6s. and 6s. 6d. per lb.

CINNAMON LEAF.—Firm, with spot price now at fully 11s. per lb.

CITRONELLA.—Ceylon oil has advanced to about 12s. per lb. on spot, and Java to about 17s. per lb., duty paid.

CLOVE.—No change has been notified in t price of English-distilled at about 18s. per lb.

EUCALYPTUS.—Current spot value of 70 75 per cent. oil would be in the region of 5 to 5s. 6d. per lb.

Fennel.—Sweet is quoted by dealers approximately 26s. per lb.

Geranium.—Prices are nominal and wou have to be negotiated.

GROUNDNUT.—The official price of refine deodorised will remain at f40 per ton, nake ex works, for bulk quantities, for the perie ending January 31, 1942.

LAVENDER.—Steady at the previously quote spot price of 85s. per lb. for good quality.

Lemongrass.—Firm and unchanged approximately 19s. per lb. for spot.

Lime.—The spot value of genuine We Indian would be in the region of 45s. per lb.

LINSEED.—Controlled price of £41 ros. p ton for large bulk quantities of crude, nake ex works, is unchanged for the period to Januar 31, 1942. Distributors' prices for ordinar quantities would be higher.

MUSTARD (BRITISH-MADE SYNTHETIC).—Br tish makers report fair business at the unchange price of 18s. 6d. upwards per lb.

PALMAROSA.—Spot price is unaltered a fully 35s. per lb.

PATCHOULI.—The present spot value woulbe in the region of 60s. per lb.

Peppermint.—Spot stocks are still shor and prices are advancing. Some spot busines is reported done in Chinese at 72s. 6d. per lb.

PINE.—American oil imported by the Minitry of Supply is charged as follows: In drum or barrels, 90s: per cwt.; in ro-gall. drum 8s. 4d. per Imperial gall.; in 5-gall. drum 8s. 7d. per Imperial gall., all prices ex storduty paid.

Sandalwood.—Genuine East Indian Mysor one-case lots, quoted for delivery at 28s. per ll

Sassafras.—Reported unobtainable at th source. Spot would be worth 17s. 6d. per lb.

Turpentine.—American gum spirits of turpentine and American wood turpentin imported by the Ministry of Supply are charge as follows: In drums or barrels, 90s. per cwt. in 10-gall. drums, 7s. 8d. per Imperial gall.; i 5-gall. drums, 7s. 11d. per Imperial gall.; a prices ex store, duty paid.

WINTERGREEN (GENUINE).—Dealers' quota tions are steady at about 12s. 6d. to 14s. per lb

WORMSEED.—The spot price for any availabl supplies would be in the region of 30s. per lb.

Indian Drugs to Afghanistan.—In 1939-40 India supplied 31 per cent. of Afghanis tan's total requirements of drugs, medicine and perfumery, the value being Rupee 68,548, against Rs. 37,280 in the previous twelve-months' period.

CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents may adopt an assumed name, but must in all cases furnish their real name and address to the Editor

Syrup of Rose Hips

SIR,—May I inquire what has happened to the much-boosted plans for manufacture of rose-hip syrup in this country? I understood that pharmacists were to be the sole suppliers, but up to the present we have seen no sign of it; neither are we told where to obtain it.—Yours faithfully,

CHEMICUS

Doctors and the N.W.F.

SIR,-You recently published a note on the National War Formulary (C. & D., November 29, p. 277). My experience is that many doctors have ignored this publication and the official requests made to them. Their prescribing continues on the old lines, little attempt being made to help us or the authorities responsible for maintaining medical supplies. Why should our work be so unnecessarily complicated by this neglectful attitude of prescribers? Many colleagues tell me of considerable trouble caused by the continued ordering of N.F. preparations and the consequent using up of drugs already in short supply. I do not wish to cause ill-feeling between the two professional bodies, but if chemists carried out their duties with the same inattention to detail and disregard of regulations they would soon deserve to forfeit their title of national dispensers.

Yours faithfully, BUSY PANELITE.

Organisation Problems

SIR,—The trade is much indebted for your balanced editorial comment on the report of the Pharmaceutical Society's Committee of Inquiry (C. & D., December 20, p. 365). One of the first things pharmacy will have to do will be to make up its mind what kind of a council, federation of whatever it may be called is desirable for uniting the separate interests concerned. In one respect the Glyn-Jones solution of pharmacy's organisation problems, first published in 1930, is out of date, the regulation of the sale of statutory poisons having been settled in the Pharmacy and Poisons Act of 1933 otherwise than he suggested. Striking out that part of his memorandum, there remains the idea of a Pharmacy Board which would exercise legalised control over most of the practice of pharmacy. It seems

to me that there are two alternative methods of proceeding: (1) To set up a Pharmacy Board for the control of various matters not under the jurisdiction of the Poisons Board; (2) to form a voluntary council or federation representative of all the main interests in the profession and trade. My own preference is for the second of these courses, as the formation of a Pharmacy Board seems unlikely to yield any more advantage than we now possess in negotiating with outside bodies (including Government departments). Whether a voluntary body of the kind indicated should have executive power, and if so to what extent, would be a matter for its founders to decide.—I am, etc.,

CARPE DIEM.

SIR,—The report of the Committee of Inquiry (C. & D., December 20, p. 365) hardly appears to suggest a solution to the problem who shall take charge of the business interests of chemists. Protection, in the sense of the Charter for the protection of chemists and druggists in business, has never been defined, but the private chemist interprets it to himself as protection from unqualified competition in dispensing and drug selling. This the Society cannot give, as any attempt has been blocked by the Jenkin case, and although the N.P.U. can afford some protection (such as defence against claims or prosecutions) it cannot get the essential protection above referred to as there is no basis of law to start on, while unqualified dealers and dispensers are immune so long as they evade the poison laws. Mr. S. C. Blore, in his letter (p. 379), says the Government intends to take the virtual governance of pharmacy out of the hands of an elected council and to control the profession as a subdepartment of one of the Ministries. If that should happen, then presumably the Government would organise pharmacy as a whole, and we as pharmacists should have no further say in the matter. According to the report of the Consultative Council in 1920 (p. 367), the pharmacist was considered deserving of a regularised position in the medical and allied services. Does this attitude still exist, or has the claim of pharmacy to fill its proper sphere declined to negligible proportions in the eyes of the authorities concerned?-Yours faithfully,

RETAILER.

MISCELLANEOUS INQUIRIES

Eau d'Alibour.—B. M. D.—The formula for this is as follows:—

Zinc sulphate 6 gr.
Copper sulphate 4 gr.
Camphor water .. to 1 oz.

It is used with equal parts of hot water and sometimes is followed by a dusting powder or calamine lotion in the treatment of impetigo.

Peanut Butter.—E. H. W.—This product has gained much greater popularity in America than in this country. Its nutritive value is comparatively high and is similar to that of the whole peanut. It is prepared by passing roasted, salted and blended peanuts (shelled) through a fine mincer. According to one American authority, its composition is as follows:—

				P	er cen
	Water				2.10
	Protein			:	28.66
	Fat			4	16.41
	Starch				6.12
	Sugars,	dextri	ins, etc.		6.13
	Fibre				2.38
	Salt				3.23
	Ash, otl				0.80
τ	Jndeterm	ined	by diffe	r-	
	ence				4.22

Red Water in Cattle.—P. A. B.—The following information, taken from "Veterinary Counter Practice," published by the C. & D., will answer the points you raise.

"Red water is now known to be due to two distinct organisms, both very small protozoal parasites. Both are piroplasms, the one Piroplasma bigeminum and the other Piroplasma divergens. The treatment is more preventive than curative. The best method of attack is to remove the ticks. which are the only medium of infection. For that form caused by the bigeminum parasite, trypan blue, given intravenously or subcutaneously, is a specific. It does not give such satisfactory results against the divergens parasite, however. The best treatment is to give 8 to 10 oz. dose of sod. chlorid. dissolved in half a gallon of warm linseed tea, followed, if it does not act sufficiently as a purgative, by a pint of linseed oil. Also recommend one to two pounds of black treacle to be given. In mild cases this is often all that is required if plenty of drinking water is allowed. Early purging should be given before and not after the second day, and should consist a sod. sulph., sod. chlorid. aa 8 to 10 oz antim. tart. 3j. in two quarts of war water and one pound of black treacle. For red water an Australian remedy is to giv a purge of linseed oil 1 pint, and as a drenc the following:—

Potass. nitrat. . . . 10 dr. Antim. nig. . . . 3 oz. Pulv. glycyrrh. . . 5 oz.

A tablespoonful in bran or mixed wit honey and placed on the tongue, every for or five hours until urine is clear.

Rancidity and Antioxidants.—B. M.-Experiments have shown that in oils ar fats which tend to become rancid on storin oxygen attacks an unsaturated linkas (double bond) of the fatty acid of the of with the formation of an unstable peroxid As oxidation proceeds further, splitting the molecule results in the production volatile aldehydes and acids. rancidity is characterised by its perfum like odour, produced by ketones formed b the action of moulds (chiefly penicilliu and aspergillus) on the fat in the present of moisture and nitrogenous matter, ar it appears that acids of relatively low mol cular weight (i.e., containing less tha fourteen carbon atoms) are those chief attacked (e.g. butyric, valeric, caproi capric, lauric, etc.). Myristic acid (fourtee carbon atoms) is only slightly attacked under favourable conditions, whilst those higher molecular weight (palmitic, steari oleic, etc.) do not produce such keton rancidity. In general, therefore, it will h seen that the cosmetician is concerned almo entirely with oxidative rancidity. Oxidtive rancidity can be considerably delaye by the addition of traces of certain con pounds, e.g. phenols, naphthols, etc., which act as negative catalysts or antioxidant The exact mode of action of these compound is still somewhat obscure, although sever different theories have been put forwar to explain this action. Among the cor pounds which possess antioxidant prope ties when added to fats and oils a α -naphthylamine, hydroquinone and gu guaiacum, α -naphthol and β -naphthol. Th following antioxidants are also mentione by one authority as of interest to the cosmetician: tartaric, lactic and citr acids, pyro-phosphoric acid, cholester and, in a lesser degree, lecithin.

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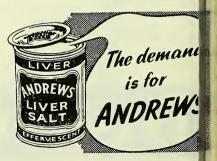
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Revised Prices for Elastoplast Bandages and Paragon Bandages and Plasters

Effective from January 1st, 1942

(In accordance with the provisions of the Prices of Goods Act)

Note.—Prices of Elastoplast and Paragon Products not listed below remain unchanged.

ELASTOPLAST BANDAGES.

5/6 yds., stretched. Style "A" (plain).

Cream Colour only.

			_	
Order N	o. Width.	Retail.		Trade.
1002	2 in.	2/8 each	28/-	24/- per doz.
10025	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3/- ,,	31/6	26/6 ,,
1003 .	3 in.	3/9	39/-	33/- ,,
1004		4/7 ,,	47/-	40/- ,,

SEMIPLAST BANDAGES.

5/6 yards, stretched. Half-Spread Elastoplast. Cream Colour only.

Order No	Width	Retail.	Medical.	Trade
2025	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in.	3/- each	31/6	26/6 per doz.
2003	3 in.	3/9 "	39/-	33/- "

PARAGON ELASTIC ADHESIVE BANDAGES.

(N.H.I.)

Order No.	Size.	Trade.
1225	$2\frac{1}{2}$ in. \times 5/6 yds.	24/6 per doz.
1223	3 in. \times 5/6 yds.	29/- per doz.

ELASTOPLAST EXTENSION PLASTERS.

Flesh Colour only.

U	rder N	0.	Size.	Ketail.	Wledical.	I rade.
	1302	2	in. × 1 yd.	each 1/1	11/3	per doz.
	1325	$2\frac{1}{2}$	$\sin \times 1$ yd.	1/4	14/-	11/-
	1303	3	in. ×1 yd.	1/7	17/-	13/-
	1304	4	in. \times 1 yd.	1/10	19/-	15/6
	1332	2	in. \times 3 yds.	2/8	28/-	24/-
1	3325	$2\frac{1}{2}$	in. \times 3 yds.	3/-	31/6	26/6
	1333	3	in. \times 3 yds.	3/9	39/-	33/~
	1334	4	in. \times 3 yds.	4/7	47/-	40/-

PARAGON ADHESIVE PLASTERS.

Zinc Oxide.

	Order No.		Size.	Width.		ade.
ı	6228	$3\frac{1}{2}$	yds. long.	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	4/- p	er doz.
	6230	$3\frac{1}{2}$,,	Ī in.	8/-	,,
	61115	5	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	6/6	,,
	6111	5	,,	1 in.	9/9	,,
	6112	5	,,	2 in.	18/3	,,
	6113	5	,,	3 in.	27/-	,,
	63335	10	,,	$\frac{1}{2}$ in.	10/9	,,
	6331	10	,,	Ī in.	16/3	,,
	6332	10	,,	2 in.	29/~	,,
	6333	10	,,	3 in.	42/-	,,
	6334	10		4 in.	55/-	,,

PARAGON SPONGE RUBBER PLASTER.

Order No. Size.
2100 3½ in. × 6 in.

Retail Medical Trade.
3/3 2/81 2/3 per cel

Trade.

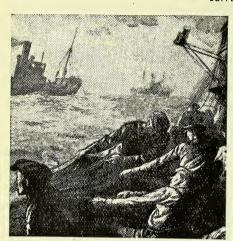
2/3 per carton of 3 pieces

PARAGON Z.O. PLASTER, SMALLS.

(N.H.I. Pack.)

Order No. Size. Trade. 6224 ½ in. × 1 yd. 16/- per gross 6226 1 in. × 1 yd. 24/- ;,

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At all costs Britain must have cod liver oil. Despite the great risks at sea, our sailors and trawlermen are making a magnificent effort to meet the national need — bringing home supplies of cod liver oil which are going to keep the nation fit in the days ahead.

The other half of the job is yours—to see that your stocks of SevenSeaS are adequate for your future needs. Order your SevenSeaS now—and in your own interest continue to order well in advance of your actual needs. Make sure that you do not risk being out of stock through war difficulties—seen or unforeseen.

Issued by
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Ltd., St. Andrew's Dock, Hull

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Is it a
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YES.

33½% profit on sell price. 50% profit purchase price.

Are supplies available and deliveries up:to:date?

YES.

your total order of be filled. And delivites are at norrepeacetime rate.

Is there a BIG demand?

YES . .

most adults in your district suffer to so extent from rheu atic ills.

Are there any sales:aids?

YES .

National Advertis continues on the sa scale as hither Showcards sent request.

(an the remedy be recommended with confidence?

YES.

Curicones has a support of the Medi Profession, over 7,0 Doctors recommen

Let CURICONES help you to bridge gap in your turnover brought about the Limitation of Supplies Regulatio Always carry adequate stocks.

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STEPHEN MATTHEWS & CO. LT 12-21 FARRINGDON ST., E.C

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When the man from KORAY calls on you he isn't "just another traveller." True he earns his living distributing the finest pain reliever on the market, but he is a man of wide commercial knowledge and experience who is really out to help you. He is a man whom we went to a great deal of trouble to find-infact, he was hand-picked from hundreds of others, and he is perhaps the highest paid representative of his kind, earning a good salary as well as commission and expenses. If you want advice, if you want information, if you have a problem you would like to discuss with somebody, ASK THE MAN FROM KORAY. Nine times out of ten he can answer right away, but if he can't, he will refer the question to headquarters who will answer you by post. Never mind the nature of your problem, ASK THE MAN FROM KORAY. He's there to help you.

FORM YOUR INFORMATION

PRICE OF KORAY TO YOU		PRICE TO PUBLIC
KORAY 28's 1	9/- per unit ox of 4 dozen.) 4/6 per dozen 1/3 per dozen 2/6 per dozen	3½d. per carton of 5 tablets 7d. per carton of 10 tablets 1/5 per carton of 28 tablets 2/10 per carton of 64 tablets

All the above are subject to Purchase Tax at 163 per cent.

KORAY LIMITED, BLOOMFIELD ROAD, BLACKPOOL and at LONDON, N.5

The Asthma Tablet which Inspires Confidence!

BACKED by SUSTAINED TIONAL ADVERT

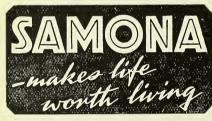


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The Wonderful Medical Restorative which brings immediate benefit in all cases of

NERVE STRAIN. DEPRESSION. TIRED AND LISTLESS APPEARANCE MENTAL AND PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION

Prices 3/5 and 5/71/2 (more than double quantity) (Including Purchase Tax)

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For first MANUFACTURING SERVICE

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Good!its

The CHEMISTS' FAVOURITE

A 9d. bottle makes 6 gallons of delicious sparkling Mason's Herb Beer. GOOD PROFITS-QUICK SALES

Write for Trade Terms
NEWBALL & MASON LTD., NOTTINGHAM. Est. 1850

THE POTENT BRAIN & NERVE TONIC FOR MEN

1/3 size, 7/6 doz. 2/3 ,, 13/6 ,, (plus P. Tax)

FROM ALL SUNDRIES HOUSES, OR

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Acton Pill & Tablet Co. Ltd. ASH VALE SURREY

There will always be an insistent demand for SHERLEY'S DOG PREPARATIONS

Despite the abnormal conditions prevailing, there will ways be an insistent demand for Sherley's Dog Preparations as they are recognised by Owners everywhere as the True Standard of Excellence. It would therefore be wise to stock your shelves to capacity so as not to run the risk of disappointing regular customers. We, on our part, will continue to support retailers to the utmost, and maintain the fullest supplies possible.

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Sole Manufacturers. With Guaranteed Complement of Vitamins A, B, C & D.
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LABORATORY PREPARATIONS

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OESTRIN

Indications: Menopause; Menstrual Irregularities; Uterine Inertia; Amenorrhœa; Pruritis Vulvæ; Suppression of Lactation.

> Tablets: 1000 I.U. Ampoules: 1000-50000 I.B.U.

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Indications: As for Oestrin. A highly potent cestrogenous substance for oral administration.

Tablets: 0.5 mg., 1.0 mg. and 5.0 mg. Ampoules: 1.0 mg. and 5.0 mg.

" PITOXYLIN " (PITUITARY EXTRACT-POSTERIOR LOBE)

Licensed and standardised in accordance with the Therapeutic Substances Act. For the Induction of Labour; Uterine Inertia: Post Partum Hæmorrhage: Surgical Shock; Diabetes Insipidus.

Ampoules: 5, 10 and 20 1.U.

ADRENALIN

Useful for the treatment of Asthma; Epistaxis; Tonsilitis; Hay Fever; Influenzal Crisis; Surgical Shock; etc.

Solution: I in 100 and I in 1000. Ampoules: 1 in 1000.

Literature supplied on application.

OXO LIMITED, Thames House, London, E.C.4

DRUGGIST

This Supplement is Inserted in every copy of The Chemist & Druggist

IANUARY 3 1942

CLASSIFIED SUPPLEMENT ADVERTISEMENTS

All classified advertisements must be prepaid—those not accompanied by remittance will be held over pending payment. Instructions will be accepted up to FIRST POST THURSDAYS if sent to BATH, but mid-day WEDNESDAY is latest time for LONDON.

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AGENCIES, PATENTS, GOODS FOR SALE. PARTNERSHIPS, PREMISES TO LET, FOR SALE or WANTED

7/6 for 36 words or less, 2d, for every additional word.

LEGAL NOTICES, SALE BY AUCTION, TENDERS-AND ALL SPECIALLY SPACED **ANNOUNCEMENTS**

1/9 per nonpareil line. (12 lines = 1 inch, single column.)

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BUSINESSES WANTED

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7/6 for 40 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—2/6 for 18 words or less, Id. for every additional word.

EXCHANGE COLUMN (for Retailers, etc.)-2d. per word, minimum 3/-.

Box Office Numbers 1/- extra.

Uncertain postal deliveries make it advisable to send instructions as early as possible to THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH, or to London Office, 28 Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.2

WORKS CHEMIST MANAGER

wanted for progressive firm of Manufacturing Chemists near London. Used to tableting, mixing and filling machines, and with a thorough knowledge of the tableting and granulating of high-class products. be qualified chemist and used to handling large staff. Good salary and excellent prospects to right man. Write, stating qualifications, experience, etc., to Box 278, Smiths' Advertising Agency, Ltd., 100 Fleet Street, London, E.C.4.

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FOR THE S.M.C., B.O.A., and N.A.O. DIPLOMA Examinations

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HIGH STREET, BARNET, LONDON, N.

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112 lb. TINS in CASES

only once used for packing Milk Powder. Fully seamed tin with circular press-in lid. Complete strong cases. Enquiries to CDB/893, London Office of this Paper.

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MYERS OF OLD ST. THE PHARMACY FITTERS

ALL PHARMACY FITTINGS. New and Secondhand. -From the single unit-

to the complete Pharmacy

Write, phone or call
L. MYERS, 133-135 OLD ST., E.C.1. Phone: CLE 6381

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RETAIL (HOME)

NORTH MIDLANDS. Safe area. Qualified supervision required for duration. No buying or managerial responsibilities. Shop well staffed. State salary required, etc., 394/469, London Office of this Paper.

SHEFFIELD.—Qualified or Unqualified Assistant with experience in good-class Counter work. Give full particulars with salary required to Mr. Austen, c/o Messrs. Newsholmes, Chemists, 27 High Street, Sheffield.

BRADFORD ROYAL INFIRMARY. Assistant Pharmacist (male) required. Exempt from military service. Applications stating salary required with copies of recent testimonials to be sent to the House Governor and Secretary.

CHEMIST-OPTICIAN required for Branch shop in Tonbridge. Permanency. State age, experience, salary required, in first letter to V. Ross, Stonham & Son, Ltd., 70 Bank Street, Maidstone.

CHEMISTS.—Two unqualified lady Chemists Assistants required. Must have a sound Pharmaceutical training and be accustomed to a high-class Pharmacy. Permanent, progressive and remunerative posts to suitable applicants. Reply in own handwriting, stating previous experience, age, height, salary expected. Copies of recent testimonials should also be enclosed where available to The Secretary, John Skinner, Ltd., Chemists, Stirling.

F. E. LEVER LTD., Chemists, 151 Westbourne Terrace, London, W.2, invite applications for Manager at branch in Notting Hill Gate. No Sunday duty. Half day weekly and short hours. Apply to Mr. F. E. Lever at above address.

LADY Assistant; qualified experienced Dispenser essential. Hours, 9–6 and 10–7, alternate weeks. No half-day duty. Alternate Sundays, 6–7. Village Pharmacy, 25 miles London. Apply by letter, Miss Robinson, M.P.S., New Pharmacy, Cookham, Maidenhead, Berks.

LADY Assistant required for busy high-class Pharmacy; qualified preferred but not essential. No Sunday or half-day duty; accommodation guaranteed. Apply V. Hayman, T. M. Ashford, 16 Market Square, Aylesbury, Bucks.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

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Assistant Pharmacist (woman), M.P.S., required for whole-time service in County Institutions in Nottinghamshire.

Institutions in Nottinganishire, Salary £200 per annum, rising by £12 10s, annually to £225 per annum, Travelling expenses between Institutions will be defrayed and lunch provided daily. A cost of living bonus is now payable at the rate of 10%

10%.

The appointment will be made on a temporary basis to conform to the County Council's decision in relation to appointments made in war-time.

Applications with full particulars and copies of recent testimonials to be sent to me at once.

K. TWEEDALE MEABY,

Clerk of the County Council.

Nottingham. December, 1941. PHARMACIST, Lady or Gentleman (exempt), t undertake management of Branch in pleasantl situated London suburb. Salary offered, £7 a weel 395/490, London Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Assistant required (either sex) for high-class Dispensing Chemists. Dispensing and Counter. Excellent opportunity to gain experience. O. R. Windemer, Ltd., Royal Parade Harrogate.

QUALIFIED Chemist required to manage Branc Shop. Lady.or Gentleman not liable for militar service. No Sunday duty, good hours. Application stating age, wage and experience to Co-operatis Society, Ltd., "Arcadia," Stamford Street, Ashton-Lyre.

QUALIFIED or unqualified Assistant (male of female), exempt military service, required soot All particulars to D. R. Hughes, Chemist, Beacon field.

QUALIFIED Manager wanted at once for country light retail and dispensing; permanent, or for duration. 395/492, London Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Pharmacist required (male), to tal charge of Chemist's Department, Finchle District. Write stating age, experience and salar required to "A.N.," International Tea Co.'s Store Ltd., High Street, Bracknell, Berks.

S.O.S.—We shall probably lose another 25° of our Qualified staff through the call-up. Whave already had to close 25° of our branches. We any public spirited pharmacists willing to work London and suburbs, who appreciate good condition of service and fair treatment, telephone or write finterview to Ascotts Pharmacies (1933), Ltd Wembley, Tel. No. Wembley 2113.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant (male), exempt milital service. Good Dispenser and Counterman, for family business. State particulars of age, salar required, experience and references, to Armstron Chemist, 165 Blackstock Road, Finsbury Park, N.

UNQUALIFED Assistant (lady or gentlema required for Counter and Dispensary. Sta age, experience, salary required, and send test monials, snapshot and date free. Raymond Smit 2 Cliff Road, Newquay, Cornwall.

WANTED by Pharmacy in the Midlands, experienced Dispenser, qualifications not essetial, with general all-round experience. Permanent for suitable man. Usual particulars and salar required, to CDB/892, London Office of this Pape

WANTED immediately, experienced Assista (lady or gentleman) in old-established busines Give full particulars, including salary expecte G. S. Fanthorpe, M.P.S., 209 Holderness Road, Hu

WHOLESALE

CHEMIST or Pharmacist required London. A immaterial. Preferably one who has recent had own business and capable undertaking manufa turing side. Or purchase of existing business in near London with employment might be considere Apply, giving usual particulars, 395/487, Londo Office of this Paper.

LONDON firm Fertiliser producers require servic Analytical Chemist, spare time or periodic consultations. 395/493, London Office of this Pape

TABLET-MAKER wanted for small factor Central London. Five-day week. Knowled of sugar-coating an asset—or would be taugh Excellent opportunity for progressive post. Plea state age, liability to military service, experienc and salary required. Write 395/494, London Offlof this Paper.

HE WELLCOME FOUNDATION, LTD., invite applications from pharmacists for a position of ponsibility at the Wellcome Chemical Works, plicants must be fully-qualified Pharmacists and sees a good knowledge of Forensic Pharmacy.

Position is permanent and pensionable (construction provided provide outory pension scheme). Applications, giving full outly pension scheme. Applications, giving full riculars of qualifications, experience and age ould be addressed to the Chief Pharmacist, Depart-nt B, Wellcome Chemical Works, Dartford, Kent.

SITUATIONS WANTED

2/6 for 18 words at less, Id. for every additional word.

RETAIL (HOME)

HEMIST'S Assistant unqualified, College trained, middle-aged, requires post; good experience, od references. 395/495, London Office of this

RUG Store Manager, 25 years' all-round experience. Abilities, carefulness and character. y, 52 Howard Road, Banbury, Oxon.

ISPENSER (Lady), Hall qualification, seeks post with doctors or institution. Good testimonials. ead, 42 Meadow Road, Beeston, Nottingham.

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ANUFACTURING Chemist of Galenicals, also experienced Tablet maker and coater. Exceptional references. 395/486, London Office of this

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OTTLES. Suitable for Hair-cream, etc.: 4-oz. oval shape, diameter of mouth 1 in. with white etal screw cap, 4s. doz.; 8-oz. cylindrical, cork buth, 4s. doz.; carriage forward, cash with order. S. Bottle Co., 29 Sherwood Hall, East End Road,

IQUID Toilet Soap (Shampoo), Pine Tar, Almond Oil, Coconut Oil varieties; 10s. 6d. per gallon, clusive of purchase tax—10-gallon drums (minimm). Carriage forward; orders accompanying eque sent in strict rotation; limited supplies.—
Stone, Chemist, 146 Cheetham Hill Road,

EVERAL Bales of Senna Pods for disposal. Write 29 Seaforth Road, Westcliff, Essex.

OFT Soap, amber, odourless, made with best vegetable oils, 50s. cwt.; 26s. ½ cwt. Free iron ums, cash with order; immediate delivery. No mples sent out. Shortage labour, packing ma-rials. Ambrose, 7 Denmark Road, Reading, Berks

VHAT offers? 5 lb. Italian Bergamot; 7 lb. American Peppermint; 5 lb. Chinese Menthol; lb. Aniseed 'Star.' Best price secures. Cash with mfirming order. Apply 395/489, London Office of is Paper.

e have to offer the following—1 new Four Head Bottle Filling ant. Motor and Switch gear for same. 20 Lipstick Moulds. Hand tag machine. Also Sundry Hems not detailed here, in small quaniles. Complete unit (new) of 4 containers for cream boiling and sxing, complete with stirrer and motors.

10 Ibs. best colourings, 3 shades. 50 grs. Jars and Caps. 250 grs. anmelled Tubes. Large quantity empty cartons for Lipsticks, etc. tons Hardened Fatty Acids. Also various sundries. Principals by Particulars Box 173, c.o. POOL'S, BRETTENHAM HOUSE, INCASTER PLACE, STEAND, W.C.2.

WANTED

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A DVERTISERS wish to get in touch with Manufacturers of Black Combs in Celluloid, Vulcanite or Plastic Material. Also Utility Automatic Lighters. Details to K. A. Thiel, Ltd., Manufacturers and Wholesalers, Brighton.

A LARGE quantity of cardboard round containers, with lils, to hold one ounce of powder, plain preferred, but printed will be considered. State price required and quantity offered. CDB/891, London Office of this Paper.

O^{ILS} or Fats and Glycerine, also Block Stearine wanted. Box 56, Pool's, Brettenham House, Lancaster Place, W.C.2.

TABLET-MAKING Machine, hand or power, new or second-hand. Bengué & Co., Ltd., Mount Pleasant, Alperton, Wembley.

Wanted by England's largest photographic dealers, All Miniature Cameras, extra lenses, and accessories, Roleiflex, Leica, Contax, Ikontas, etc.; also films for Leica, etc. Will buy quotas. Wallace Heaton, Ltd., 127 New Bond Street, W.1.

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WANTED for Spot Cash, National and Remington Cash Registers; Personal Weighers (1d. in slot), Typewriters, Safes, etc. Any quantity entertained. A.B.M., Ltd., 4 Pinner Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Phone: Harrow 2598.

WANTED to buy 10 cwt. Extract Cascara Gran. B.P. for prompt cash. Offers and samples to 395/488, London Office of this Paper.

WANTED up to 5,000 gallons White Technical Oil. Sample and price to 395/491, London Office of this Paper.

BUSINESSES FOR DISPOSAL

7/6 for 40 words or less, 2d. for every additional word.

PHARMACY for Sale, Northern Ireland; best business town, long lease, very promising turnover. Would suit firm or person with capital. Apply 394/476, London Office of this Paper.

LATIN for

PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS

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An invaluable Latin Course for Students. Completely up-to-date.

You can secure a copy of this most useful book by return of post if you send remittance value 8/- to

THE CHEMIST & DRUGGIST THE PITMAN PRESS, BATH

-3.19

ARE YOU UNEMPLOYED AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THE WAR? IF SO, READ THIS

In order to assist employees who have lost their employment, either through enemy action or through businesses being closed down in defence areas, a scheme of free advertisements in the "Situations Wanted" column of this Supplement will be available until further notice.

Any such employee of a retail pharmacist, whether qualified or not, or any employee of works producing or distributing products in connexion with the drug and associated industries is invited to make full use of this facility without charge.

Advertisements should be accompanied by particulars of last employment and cause of its termination, and should be addressed to The Publisher, The Chemist and Druggist, The Pitman Press, Bath, to arrive not later than WEDNESDAY morning of week of issue.

WAR-TIME UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATIONS WANTED

The advertisements in this section are inserted free and are from advertisers who have lost their employment as a direct result of the war. Prospective employers are requested to give them special consideration.

Advertisers in this Section should advise us immediately employment has been secured.

RETAIL

DISPENSER Book-keeper, Lady, "Hall," requires post with Drs., Hospital or Chemist, easy reach London. CDB/862, London Office of this Paper.

LADY Dispenser, Hall qualification, desires parttime engagement in S. London Hospital or Dispensary. Long and varied experience and excellent testimonials. (Miss) M. S. Little, 73 Harborough Road, Streatham, S.W.16. Phone: Streatham 0449.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant of many years' experience with multiple shops requires position. In own business last nine years; over military age. Counter. Dispensing, Display and Photo. Apply CDB/856, London Office of this Paper.

WHOLESALE

A DVERTISER, 53, active, seeks position for duration. Factory or Warehouse Manager. Represented well-known house in trade for 16 years. Disengaged through Limitation of Supplies Order. Highest references. 395/481, London Office of this Paper.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist, 24 years of age, discharged last month from H.M. Forces, seeks permanent, progressive post, preferably in Wholesale or Hospital. Experienced in both Hospital and Retail Pharmacy. Excellent testimonials. CDB/890, London Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Czechoslovakian Pharmaceutical Chemist, attended course at College of Pharmaceutical Society of Instruction in British Pharmacy, 8 years' continental experience, seeks post in hospital. Wholesale, retail, preferably London area. CDB/883, London Office of this Paper.

QUALIFIED Czechoslovakian Pharmaceu Chemist, shortly finishing course of instruction British Pharmacy, 10 years' continental experiin pharmacy and cosmetics, some retail West experience, seeks position in wholesale. CDB/London Office of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, 58 years of age, car leading London Chemists, Stores, etc., for 20 years, is now owing to Limitation of Supplies seeking first-class Proprietary Line to sponsor commission basis. "Alpha," CDB/879, London O of this Paper.

REPRESENTATIVE, over military age, digaged through Limitation of Supplies, sposition, not necessarily "On the road." 18 wexperience all branches. Extensive personal nexion. London Wholesale, London Stores, End, West, W.C., S.W., and N.W. London Chem Highest credentials. Car owner. CDB/849, Lor Office of this Paper.

UNQUALIFIED Assistant counter and win dressing; experience own business 15 ye lost through enemy action. Full or part time; military age. CDB/884, London Office of this Pa

NAMES AND ADDRESSES-

As a guarantee of good faith and no necessarily for publication, Advertiser in this Supplement should always give their names and addresses. It some times occurs that this rule is no adhered to and delay and disappoint ment ensue. Strict attention to this detail will be appreciated.

Intricate poisons legislation makes an up-to-date poisons guide a necessity in your daily work

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